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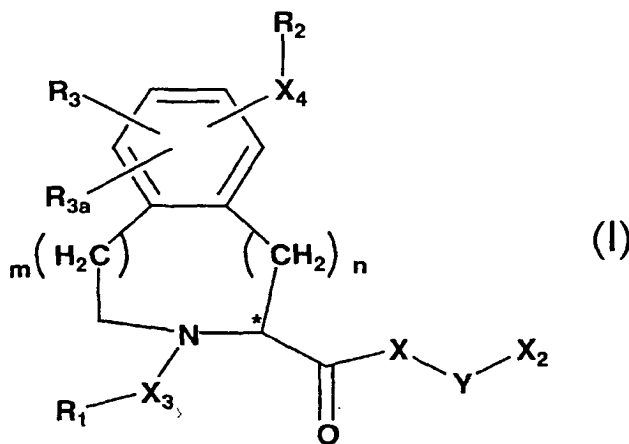
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(54) Title: TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLINE ANALOGS USEFUL AS GROWTH HORMONE SECRETAGOGUES



(57) Abstract: Tetrahydroisoquinoline analogs are provided which are useful in stimulating endogenous production or release of growth hormone and in treating obesity, osteoporosis (improving bone density) and in improving muscle mass and muscle strength. The tetrahydroisoquinoline analogs thereof have the structure (I) wherein R₁, R₂, R₃, R_{3a}, X₁, X₂, X₃, X₄, m and n are as described herein.

WO 01/85695 A1

TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLINE ANALOGS USEFUL
AS GROWTH HORMONE SECRETAGOGUES

5

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to novel tetrahydroisoquinoline analogs which are growth hormone secretagogues, that is they stimulate endogenous
10 production and/or release of growth hormone, and to methods for treating obesity and diabetes, improving bone density (to treat osteoporosis) and stimulating increase in muscle mass and muscle strength employing such compounds.

15

Background of the Invention

The pituitary gland secretes growth hormone which stimulates growth in body tissue capable of growing and affects metabolic processes by increasing rate of protein
20 synthesis and decreasing rate of carbohydrate synthesis in cells. Growth hormone also increases mobilization of free fatty acids and use of free fatty acids for energy.

The prior art is replete with patents/applications which disclose compounds which are useful as growth
25 hormone secretagogues.

The following patents/applications, disclose benzofused lactams which are disclosed as being useful in promoting release of growth hormone:

U.S. Patent Nos. 5,206,235; 5,283,741; 5,284,841;
30 5,310,737; 5,317,017; 5,374,721; 5,430,144; 5,434,261;
5,438,136; 5,545,735; 5,583,130; 5,606,054; 5,672,596 and
5,726,307; WO 96-05195 and WO 95-16675.

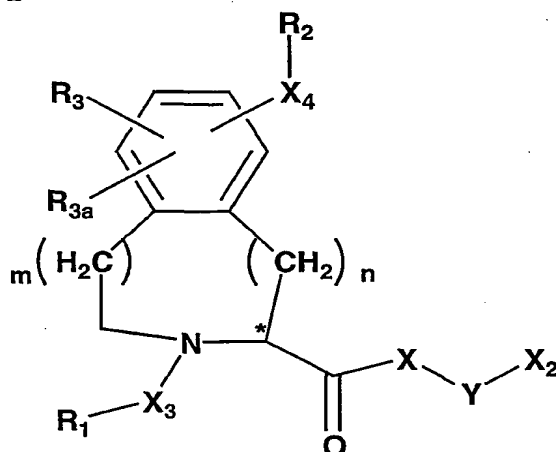
The following patents/applications disclose diverse chemotypes as being useful in promoting release of growth
35 hormone:

U.S. Patent Nos. 5,536,716; 5,578,593; 5,622,973; 5,652,235; 5,663,171; WO 94-19367; WO 96-22997; WO 97-24369, WO 98-58948 and WO 00-10975.

5

Summary of the Invention

In accordance with the present invention, novel tetrahydroisoquinoline analogs are provided which are growth hormone secretagogues and have the structure I



- 10 wherein R_1 is alkyl, aryl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, arylalkenyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, cycloalkylalkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, alkylthioalkyl, aryloxyalkyl, arylalkoxyalkyl, cycloheteroalkyl, cycloheteroalkylalkyl, heteroaryl, or heteroarylalkyl, and where these groups
 15 may be optionally substituted with 1 to 3 J_1 groups which may be the same or different and the R_1 aryls may be further optionally substituted with 1 to 5 halogens, aryl, $-CF_3$, $-OCF_3$, 1-3 hydroxyls, 2 of which substituents where possible, may be joined by a methylene bridge;
 20 R_2 is H, alkyl, aryl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, arylalkenyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, aryloxyalkyl, arylalkoxyalkyl, cycloheteroalkyl, cycloheteroalkylalkyl, cycloalkylalkoxy, heteroaryl, or heteroarylalkyl, and where these groups may be optionally
 25 substituted with a J_{1a} group and the aryls may be further optionally substituted with 1 to 5 halogens, $-CF_3$, $-OCF_3$, or 1-3 hydroxyls;

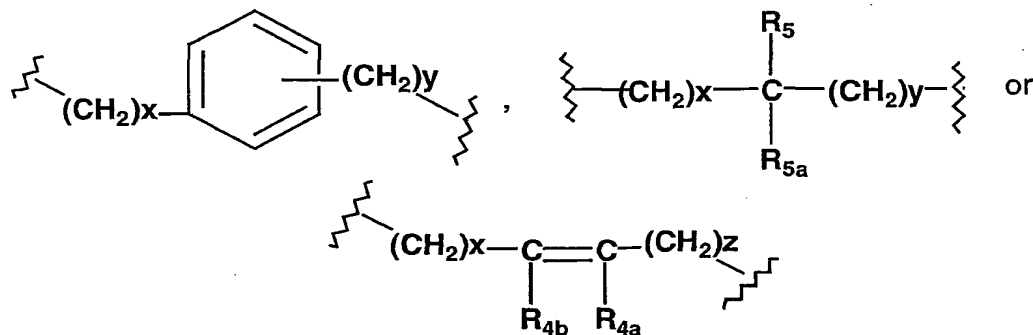
X is a bond, -O-, or -NR₄-;

R₃ and R_{3a} are the same or different and are independently selected from H, alkoxy, halogen, -CF₃, alkyl, or aryl;

5 R₄, R_{4a}, R_{4b}, R_{4c}, R_{4d}, R_{4e}, R_{4f}, R_{4g}, R_{4h}, R_{4i}, R_{4j}, R_{4k}, and R_{4l} are the same or different and are independently selected from H, C₁-C₆alkyl, or aryl;

m and n are the same or different and are independently 0 or 1;

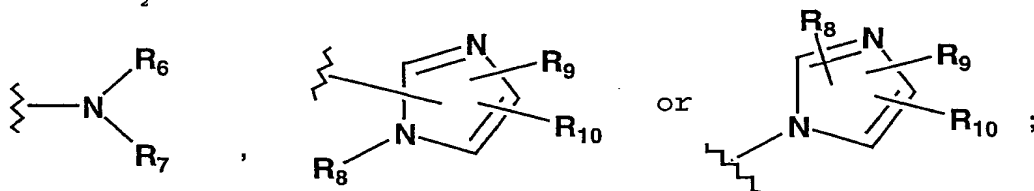
10 Y is



where x and y are the same or different and are independently 0 to 3 and z is 1 to 3;

R₅ and R_{5a} are the same or different and are independently H, alkyl, alkoxy, hydroxyl, halogen, -CF₃, aryl, alkaryl, and cycloalkyl; or R₅ and R_{5a} can be independently joined to one or both of R₆ and R₇ groups (see X₂) to form an alkylene bridge of 1 to 5 carbon atoms; or R₅ and R_{5a} can be joined together to form a ring of from 4-7 carbon atoms;

X₂ is



R₆ and R₇ are the same or different and are independently H or alkyl where the alkyl may be optionally substituted with halogen, 1 to 3 hydroxys, 1 to 3 C₁-C₁₀alkanoyloxy, 1 to 3 C₁-C₆ alkoxy, phenyl,

phenoxy, or C_1-C_6 alkoxycarbonyl; or R_6 and R_7 can together form $-(CH_2)_tX_5(CH_2)_u-$ where X_5 is $-C(R_{4c})(R_{4d})-$, $-O-$ or $-N(R_{4e})-$, t and u are the same or different and are independently 1-3;

5 R_8 is H, C_1-C_6 alkyl, $-CF_3$, alkaryl, or aryl, and with the alkyl and aryl groups being optionally substituted with 1 to 3 hydroxys, 1 to 3 C_1-C_{10} alkanoyloxy, 1 to 3 C_1-C_6 alkoxy, phenyl, phenoxy or C_1-C_6 alkoxycarbonyl;

R_9 and R_{10} are the same or different and are
10 independently H, C_1-C_6 alkyl, $-CF_3$, alkaryl, aryl, or halogen, and with the alkyl and aryl groups being optionally substituted with 1 to 3 hydroxys, 1 to 3 C_1-C_{10} alkanoyloxy, 1 to 3 C_1-C_6 alkoxy, phenyl, phenoxy or C_1-C_6 alkoxycarbonyl;

15 X_3 is a bond, $-C(O)-$, $-C(O)O-$, $-C(O)N(R_{4f})-$, $-S(O)_2-$, or $-S(O)_2N(R_{4f})-$;

X_4 is a bond, $-O-$, $-OC(O)-$, $-N(R_{4g})-$, $-N(R_{4g})C(O)-$,
20 $-N(R_{4g})C(O)N(R_{4h})-$, $-N(R_{4g})S(O)_2-$, $-N(R_{4g})S(O)_2N(R_{4h})$,
 $-OC(O)N(R_{4g})-$, $-C(O)-$, $-C(O)N(R_{4g})-$, $-S-$, $-S(O)_2-$, or
 $-S(O)_2N(R_{4g})-$;

$J1$ and $J1a$ are the same or different and are
independently nitro, halogen, hydroxyl, $-OCF_3$, $-CF_3$, alkyl,
 $-(CH_2)_vCN$, $-(CH_2)_vN(T_{1a})C(O)T_1$, $-(CH_2)_vN(T_{1a})C(O)OT_1$,
 $-(CH_2)_vN(T_{1a})C(O)N(T_{1a})T_1$, $-(CH_2)_vNT_1(T_{1a})$, $-(CH_2)_vN(T_{1a})SO_2T_1$,
25 $-(CH_2)_vC(O)N(T_{1a})T_1$, $-(CH_2)_vC(O)OT_1$, $-(CH_2)_vOC(O)OT_1$,
 $-(CH_2)_vOC(O)T_1$, $-(CH_2)_vOC(O)OT_1$, $-(CH_2)_vOC(O)T_1$,
 $-(CH_2)_vOC(O)N(T_{1a})T_1$, $-(CH_2)_vN(T_{1a})SO_2N(T_{1b})T_1$, $-(CH_2)_vOT_1$,
 $-(CH_2)_vSO_2T_1$, $-(CH_2)_vSO_2N(T_{1a})T_1$, $-(CH_2)_vC(O)T_1$,
 $-(CH_2)_vCH(OH)T_1$, or heteroaryl as defined below, with v
30 being 0-3;

T_1 , T_{1a} and T_{1b} are the same or different and are
independently H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, lower
alkythioalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, heteroaryl,
heteroarylalkyl, cycloheteroalkyl, or cycloalkyl, each of
35 which may be optionally substituted with halogen,
hydroxyl, $-C(O)NR_{4i}R_{4j}$, $-NR_{4i}C(O)R_{4j}$, $-CN$, $-N(R_{4i})SO_2R_{11}$,

- OC(O)R_{4i}, -SO₂NR_{4i}R_{4j}, -SOR₁₁, -SO₂R₁₁, alkoxy, -COOH, cycloheteroalkyl, or -C(O)OR₁₁; with the proviso that T₁ cannot be hydrogen when it is connected to sulfur, as in SO₂T₁; or T₁ and T_{1a} or T₁ and T_{1b} can together form
- 5 -(CH₂)_rX_{5a}(CH₂)_s- where X_{5a} is -C(R_{4k})(R_{4l})-, -O- or -N(R_{4k})-, r and s are the same or different and are independently 1-3;

R₁₁ is C₁-C₆alkyl or aryl;

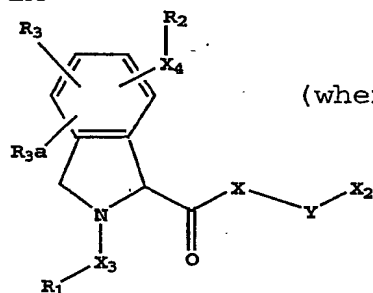
- or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a
- 10 prodrug ester thereof, and including all stereoisomers thereof;

(1) with the proviso that where m is 0 and n is 1, the moiety -X₄-R₂ is other than alkyl or alkoxy and

(2) where X is a bond and X₂ is amino, then m is 1.

- 15 Thus, the compounds of formula I of the invention include compounds of the following structures.

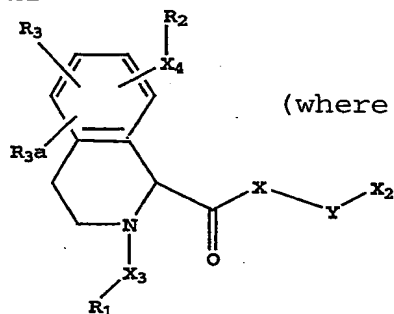
IA



(where m is 0 and n is 0)

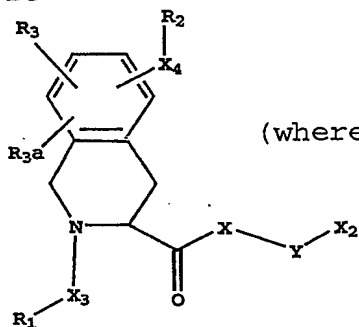
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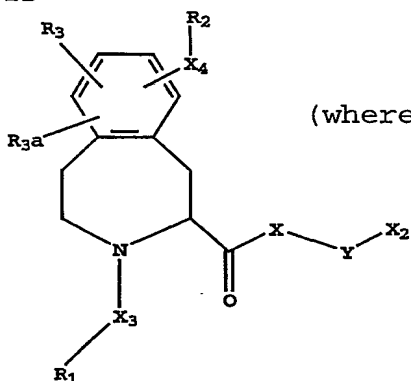


(where m is 1 and n is 0)

5 IC



ID



- 10 The compounds of the instant invention all have at least one asymmetric center as noted by the asterisk in structural formula I. Additional asymmetric centers may be present on the molecule depending upon the nature of the various substituents on the molecule. Each such
- 15 asymmetric center will produce two optical isomers and it is intended that all such optical isomers, as separated, pure or partially purified optical isomers or racemic mixtures thereof, be included within the ambit of the instant invention. The racemic mixtures may be separated
- 20 into individual optical isomers employing conventional procedures such as by chromatography or fractional

crystallization. In the case of the asymmetric center represented by the asterisk in formula I, it has been found that compounds with either the R or S configuration are of almost equal activity. Therefore one isomer might
5 be only slightly preferred, therefore both are claimed.

The pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds of formula I of the invention include alkali metal salts such as lithium, sodium or potassium, alkaline earth metal salts such as calcium or magnesium,
10 as well as zinc or aluminum and other cations such as ammonium, choline, diethanolamine, ethylenediamine, t-butylamine, t-octylamine, dehydroabietylamine, as well as pharmaceutically acceptable anions such as chloride, bromide, iodide, tartrate, acetate, methanesulfonate,
15 maleate, succinate, glutarate, and salts of naturally occurring amino acids such as arginine, lysine, alanine and the like, and prodrug esters thereof.

In addition, in accordance with the present invention, a method for increasing levels of endogenous
20 growth hormone or increasing the endogenous production or release of growth hormone is provided wherein a compound of formula I as defined hereinbefore is administered in a therapeutically effective amount.

Furthermore, in accordance with the present
25 invention, a method is provided for preventing or treating osteoporosis (improving bone density and/or strength), or treating obesity, or increasing muscle mass and/or muscle strength, or maintenance of muscle strength and function in elderly humans, or reversal or prevention
30 of frailty in elderly humans, wherein a compound of formula I as defined hereinbefore is administered in a therapeutically effective amount.

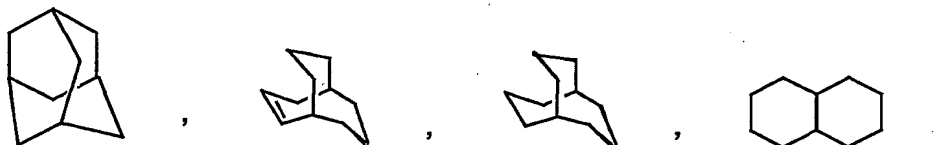
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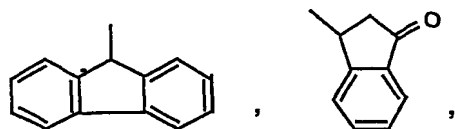
Detailed Description of the Invention

The following definitions apply to the terms as used throughout this specification, unless otherwise limited in specific instances.

Unless otherwise indicated, the term "lower alkyl", "alkyl" or "alk" as employed herein alone or as part of another group includes both straight and branched chain hydrocarbons, containing 1 to 40 carbons, preferably 1 to 20 carbons, more preferably 1 to 6 carbons, in the normal chain, such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, t-butyl, isobutyl, pentyl, hexyl, isohexyl, heptyl, 4,4-dimethylpentyl, octyl, 2,2,4-trimethylpentyl, nonyl, decyl, undecyl, dodecyl, the various branched chain isomers thereof, and the like as well as such groups including 1 to 3 substituents including alkyl, aryl, alkenyl, alkynyl, hydroxy, arylalkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, alkoxy, arylalkoxy, alkanoyl, amino, haloaryl, CF₃, OCF₃, aryloxy, heteroaryl, cycloalkylalkoxyalkyl, or cycloheteroalkyl.

Unless otherwise indicated, the term "cycloalkyl" as employed herein alone or as part of another group includes saturated or partially unsaturated (containing 1 or 2 double bonds) cyclic hydrocarbon groups containing 1 to 3 rings, including monocyclicalkyl, bicyclicalkyl and tricyclicalkyl, containing a total of 3 to 20 carbons forming the rings, preferably 3 to 7 carbons, forming the ring and which may be fused to 1 or 2 aromatic rings as described for aryl, which include cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, cyclooctyl, cyclodecyl, cyclododecyl, cyclohexenyl,





any of which groups may be optionally substituted with 1 to 3 substituents as defined above for alkyl.

The term "aryl" as employed herein alone or as
 5 part of another group refers to monocyclic and bicyclic aromatic groups containing 6 to 10 carbons in the ring portion (such as phenyl or naphthyl) and may optionally include one to three additional rings fused to "aryl" (such as aryl, cycloalkyl, heteroaryl or cycloheteroalkyl
 10 rings) and may be optionally substituted through available carbon atoms with 1 to 5 halo, 1, 2, or 3 groups selected from hydrogen, haloalkyl, alkyl, haloalkyl, alkoxy, haloalkoxy, alkenyl, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, alkynyl, cycloalkylalkyl, fluorenyl,
 15 cycloheteroalkyl, cycloheteroalkylalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, arylalkyl, aryloxy, aryloxyalkyl, arylalkoxy, arylthio, arylazo, heteroarylalkyl, heteroarylalkenyl, heteroarylheteroaryl, heteroaryloxy, hydroxy, nitro, oxo, cyano, amino, substituted amino wherein the amino
 20 includes 1 or 2 substituents (which are alkyl, aryl or any of the other aryl compounds mentioned in the definitions), thiol, alkylthio, arylthio, heteroarylthio, arylthioalkyl, alkoxyarylthio, alkylcarbonyl, arylcarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, arylaminocarbonyl,
 25 alkoxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, alkylcarbonyloxy, arylcarbonyloxy, alkylcarbonylamino, arylcarbonylamino, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfinylalkyl, arylsulfonylamino or arylsulfonaminocarbonyl, or preferably any of the aryl substituents as set out above.

30 Preferred aryl groups include phenyl, biphenyl or naphthyl.

The term "aralkyl", "aryl-alkyl" or "aryllower alkyl" as used herein alone or as part of another group refers to alkyl groups as discussed above having an aryl

substituent, such as benzyl or phenethyl, or naphthylpropyl, or an aryl as defined above.

The term "lower alkoxyl", "alkoxyl", "aryloxyl" or "aralkoxy" as employed herein alone or as part of another group includes any of the above alkyl, aralkyl or aryl groups linked to an oxygen atom.

The term "amino" as employed herein alone or as part of another group may optionally be substituted with one or two substituents such as alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl, cycloheteroalkyl, cycloheteroalkylalkyl and/or cycloalkyl.

The term "lower alkylthio", "alkylthio", "alkylthioalkyl", "arylthio" or "aralkylthio" as employed herein alone or as part of another group includes any of the above alkyl, aralkyl or aryl groups linked to a sulfur atom.

The term "lower alkylamino", "alkylamino", "arylamino", or "arylalkylamino" as employed herein alone or as part of another group includes any of the above alkyl, aryl or arylalkyl groups linked to a nitrogen atom.

The term "acyl" as employed herein by itself or part of another group, as defined herein, refers to an organic radical linked to a carbonyl $\left(\begin{smallmatrix} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{C} \end{smallmatrix} \right)$ group; examples of acyl groups include alkanoyl, alkenoyl, aroyl, aralkanoyl, heteroaroyl, cycloalkanoyl, and the like.

The term "alkanoyl" as used herein alone or as part of another group refers to alkyl linked to a carbonyl group.

Unless otherwise indicated, the term "lower alkenyl" or "alkenyl" as used herein by itself or as part of another group refers to straight or branched chain radicals of 2 to 20 carbons, preferably 3 to 12 carbons, and more preferably 2 to 6 carbons in the normal chain, which include one to six double bonds in the normal chain, such as vinyl, 2-propenyl, 3-butenyl, 2-butenyl,

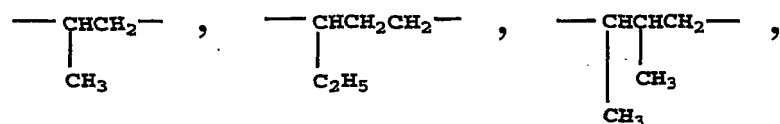
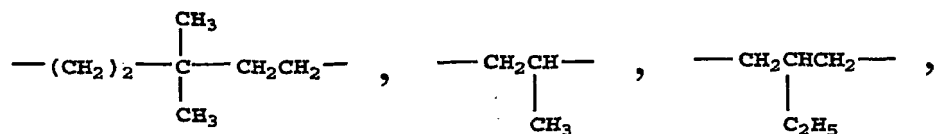
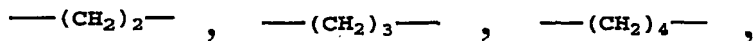
4-pentenyl, 3-pentenyl, 2-hexenyl, 3-hexenyl, 2-heptenyl, 3-heptenyl, 4-heptenyl, 3-octenyl, 3-nonenyl, 4-decenyl, 3-undecenyl, 4-dodecenyl, 4,8,12-tetradecatrienyl, and the like, and which may be optionally substituted with 1 to 4 substituents, namely, halogen, haloalkyl, alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, arylalkyl, cycloalkyl, amino, hydroxy, heteroaryl, cycloheteroalkyl, alkanoylamino, alkylamido, arylcarbonylamino, nitro, cyano, thiol, alkylthio or any of the substituents for alkyl as set out herein.

Unless otherwise indicated, the term "lower alkynyl" or "alkynyl" as used herein by itself or as part of another group refers to straight or branched chain radicals of 2 to 20 carbons, preferably 2 to 12 carbons and more preferably 2 to 8 carbons in the normal chain, which include one triple bond in the normal chain, such as 2-propynyl, 3-butyne, 2-butyne, 4-pentyne, 3-pentyne, 2-hexynyl, 3-hexynyl, 2-heptyne, 3-heptyne, 4-heptyne, 3-octynyl, 3-nonyne, 4-decynyl, 3-undecynyl, 4-dodecynyl and the like, and which may be optionally substituted with 1 to 4 substituents, namely, halogen, haloalkyl, alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, arylalkyl, cycloalkyl, amino, heteroaryl, cycloheteroalkyl, hydroxy, alkanoylamino, alkylamido, arylcarbonylamino, nitro, cyano, thiol, and/or alkylthio, or any of the substituents for alkyl as set out herein.

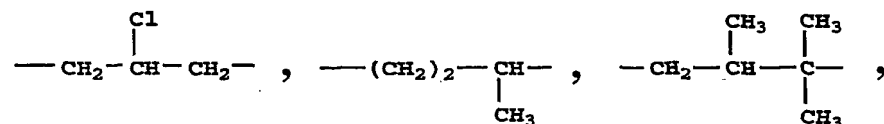
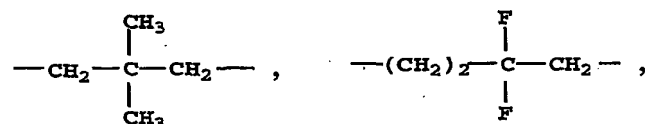
The term "alkylene" as employed herein alone or as part of another group refers to alkyl groups as defined above having single bonds for attachment to other groups at two different carbon atoms and may optionally be substituted as defined above for "alkyl".

The terms "alkenylene" and "alkynylene" as employed herein alone or as part of another group refer to alkenyl groups as defined above and alkynyl groups as defined above, respectively, having single bonds for attachment at two different carbon atoms.

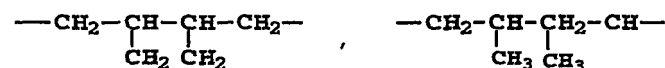
Examples of $(\text{CH}_2)_m$, $(\text{CH}_2)_n$, $(\text{CH}_2)_p$, $(\text{CH}_2)_r$, $(\text{CH}_2)_s$, $(\text{CH}_2)_t$, $(\text{CH}_2)_u$, $(\text{CH}_2)_v$, $(\text{CH}_2)_x$, $(\text{CH}_2)_y$, $(\text{CH}_2)_z$, and other groups (which may include alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene groups as defined herein, and may optionally
5 include 1, 2, or 3 substituents which may be any of the substituents for alkyl set out herein), are as follows:



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The term "halogen" or "halo" as used herein alone or as part of another group refers to chlorine, bromine, fluorine, and iodine as well as CF_3 , with chlorine or fluorine being preferred.

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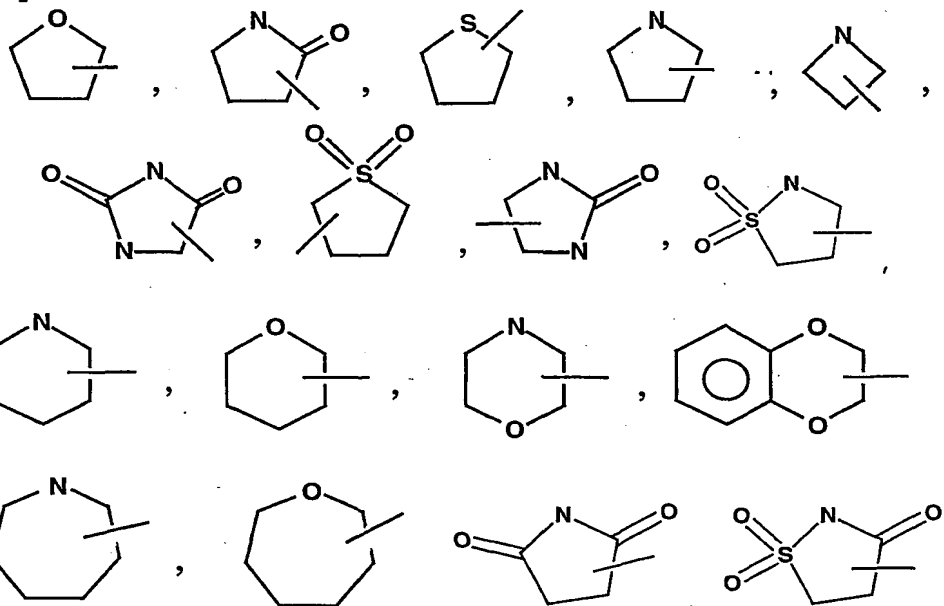
The term "metal ion" refers to alkali metal ions such as sodium, potassium or lithium and alkaline earth metal ions such as magnesium and calcium, as well as zinc and aluminum.

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The term "heterocyclic", "heterocyclo" or "heterocycle" as employed herein alone or as part of another group refers to "heteroaryl" groups or "cycloheteroalkyl" groups.

The term "cycloheteroalkyl" as used herein alone or as part of another group refers to a 4-, 5-, 6- or 7-

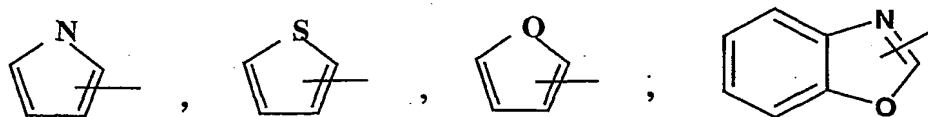
membered saturated or partially unsaturated ring which includes 1 to 2 hetero atoms such as nitrogen, oxygen and/or sulfur, linked through a carbon atom or a heteroatom, where possible, optionally via the linker
 5 $(CH_2)_p$ (which is defined above), such as



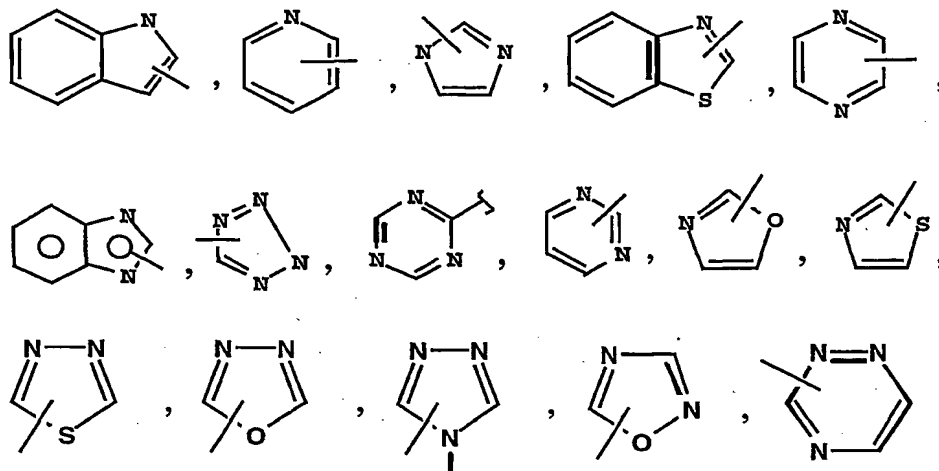
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and the like. The above groups may include 1 to 4 substituents such as alkyl, halo, oxo and/or any of of the aryl substituents set out herein. In addition, any
 15 of the above rings can be fused to a cycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl or cycloheteroalkyl ring.

The term "heteroaryl" as used herein alone or as part of another group refers to a 5- or 6- membered aromatic ring which includes 1, 2, 3 or 4 hetero atoms
 20 such as nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur, and such rings fused to an aryl, cycloalkyl, heteroaryl or cycloheteroalkyl ring (e.g. benzothiophenyl, indolyl), and includes possible N-oxides, such as



25



5

and the like.

The heteroaryl groups may optionally include 1 to 4 substituents such as any of the aryl substituents set out herein as well as carbonyl and arylcarbonyl. In addition, any of the above rings can be fused to a cycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl or cycloheteroalkyl ring.

Preferred are compounds of formula IB wherein R_1 is alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, aryloxyalkyl, heteroaryl, or hetero-arylalkyl, and where these groups may be further optionally substituted with a J1 group;

R_2 is alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, aryloxyalkyl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, or heteroarylalkyl, and these groups may be further optionally substituted by J1a;

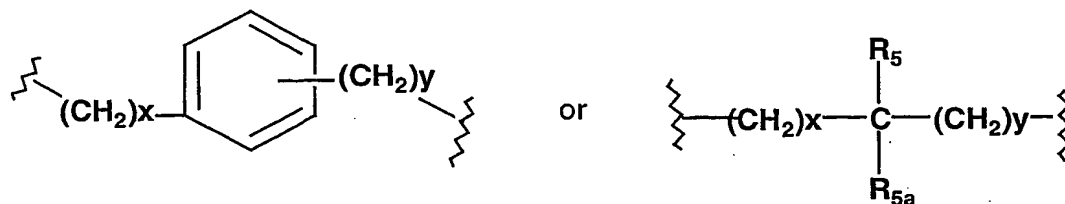
X is -O- or -N- R_4 ;

R_3 and R_{3a} are the same or different and are independently H, alkoxy, halogen, -CF₃;

R_4 is H or C₁-C₆ alkyl;

m and n are independently 0 or 1;

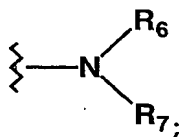
Y is



where x and y are independently 0 to 3;

R_5 and R_{5a} are the same or different and are independently H, alkyl, $-\text{CF}_3$, or R_5 and R_{5a} can be independently joined to one or both of R_6 and R_7 groups (see X_2) to form an alkylene bridge of 1 to 5 carbon atoms;

X_2 is



10

R_6 and R_7 are the same or different and are independently H or alkyl, where alkyl can optionally be substituted with halogen, 1 or 2 hydroxyls, 1 or 2 $\text{C}_1\text{--}\text{C}_{10}$ alkanoyloxy, 1 or 2 $\text{C}_1\text{--}\text{C}_6$ alkoxy, phenyl, phenoxy, $\text{C}_1\text{--}\text{C}_6$ alkoxy carbonyl; or R_6 and R_7 can together form $-(\text{CH}_2)_t\text{X}_3(\text{CH}_2)_u-$ where X_3 is $\text{C}(\text{R}_4)(\text{R}_{4a})$ or O, t and u are independently 1-3;

X_3 is $-\text{C}(\text{O})-$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{O}-$, or $-\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{N}(\text{R}_4)-$;

X_4 is a bond, $-\text{O}-$, $-\text{OC}(\text{O})-$, or $-\text{N}(\text{R}_4)\text{C}(\text{O})-$;

J1 is $-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{CN}$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{N}(\text{T}_{1a})\text{C}(\text{O})\text{T}_1$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{N}(\text{T}_{1a})\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OT}_1$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{N}(\text{T}_{1a})\text{C}(\text{O})\text{N}(\text{T}_{1b})\text{T}_1$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{SO}_2\text{T}_1$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{N}(\text{T}_{1a})\text{SO}_2\text{T}_1$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{C}(\text{O})\text{N}(\text{T}_{1a})\text{T}_1$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OT}_1$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{T}_1$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{N}(\text{T}_{1a})\text{T}_1$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{N}(\text{T}_{1a})\text{SO}_2\text{N}(\text{T}_{1b})\text{T}_1$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{OT}_1$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{SO}_2\text{N}(\text{T}_{1a})\text{T}_1$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{C}(\text{O})\text{T}_1$, or heteroaryl, with v being 0-2;

J1a is halogen, $-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{CN}$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{N}(\text{T}_{1a})\text{C}(\text{O})\text{T}_1$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{C}(\text{O})\text{N}(\text{T}_{1a})\text{T}_1$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OT}_1$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{OT}_1$, or $-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{C}(\text{O})\text{T}_1$, with v being 0-2;

T_1 , T_{1a} and T_{1b} are the same or different and are independently H, alkyl, aryl, alkaryl, or cycloalkyl;

each optionally substituted with halogen, hydroxyl or alkoxy; with the proviso that T_1 cannot be hydrogen when it is connected to sulfur as in SO_2T_1 ;

Most preferred are compounds of the formula IB,
 5 wherein R_1 is alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, cycloalkyl, and cycloalkylalkyl and where these groups may be further optionally substituted with a J1 group;

R_2 is alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, or cycloalkyl, and these groups may be further optionally substituted by
 10 J1a;

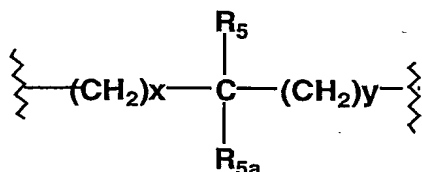
X is -NH or -NCH₃;

R_3 and R_{3a} are each H;

m is 1;

n is 0;

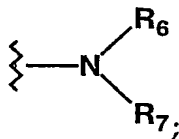
15 Y is



where x and y are independently 0 or 1, with the proviso that both cannot be 0;

R_5 and R_{5a} are the same or different and are
 20 independently H, alkyl, -CF₃; or R_5 and R_{5a} can be independently joined to one or both of R_6 and R_7 groups (see X₂) to form an alkylene bridge of 1 to 5 carbon atoms;

X₂ is



25

R_6 and R_7 are the same or different and are independently H or alkyl where alkyl may be optionally substituted with halogen, or 1 to 2 hydroxyls;

30 X₃ is -C(O)-, -C(O)O-, or -S(O)₂N(R_{4e});

X₄ is -O-, or -OC(O)-;

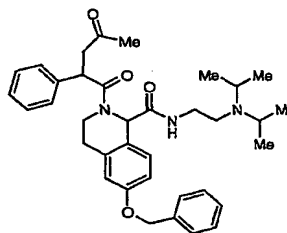
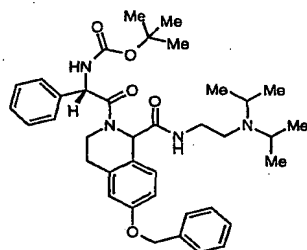
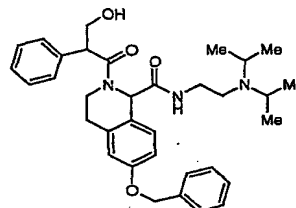
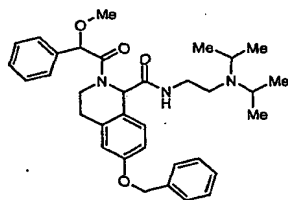
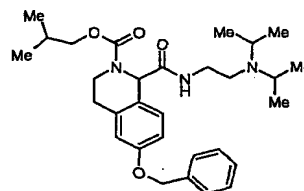
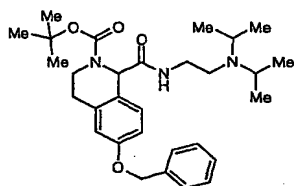
J1 is -(CH₂)_vCN, -(CH₂)_vN(T_{1a})C(O) T_1 ,

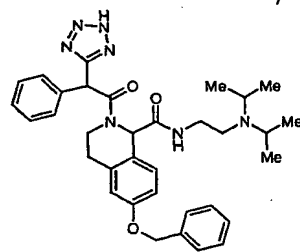
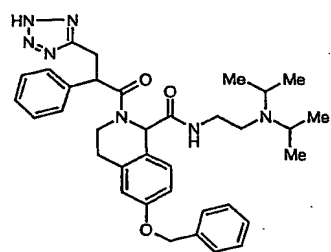
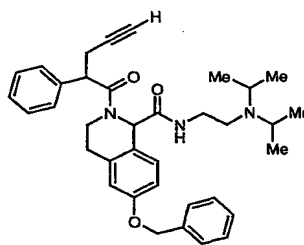
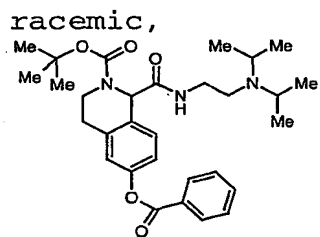
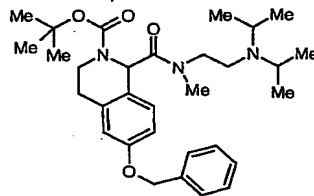
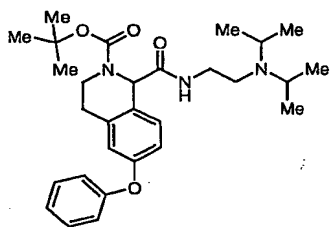
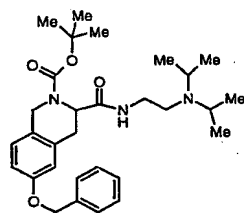
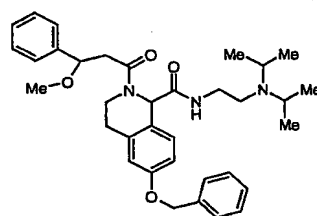
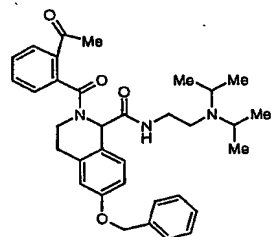
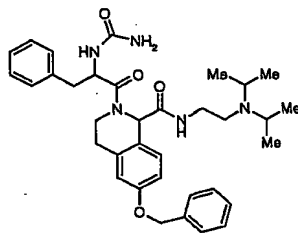
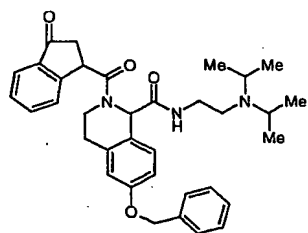
- $-(CH_2)_vN(T_{1a})C(O)OT_1$, $-(CH_2)_vN(T_{1a})C(O)N(T_{1b})T_1$, $-(CH_2)_vSO_2T_1$,
 $-(CH_2)_vN(T_{1a})SO_2T_1$, $-(CH_2)_vC(O)N(T_{1a})T_1$, $-(CH_2)_vC(O)OT_1$,
 $-(CH_2)_vOC(O)T_1$, $-(CH_2)_vOC(O)N(T_{1a})T_1$, $-(CH_2)_vN(T_{1a})SO_2N(T_{1b})T_1$,
 $-(CH_2)_vOT_1$, $-(CH_2)_vSO_2N(T_{1a})T_1$, $-(CH_2)_vC(O)T_1$, or heteroaryl,
 5 with v being 0-2;

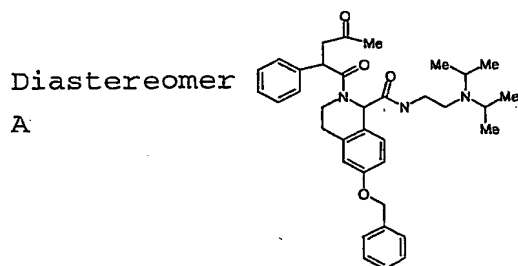
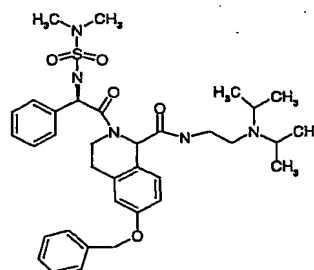
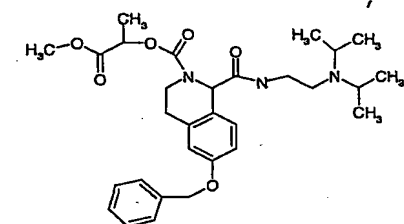
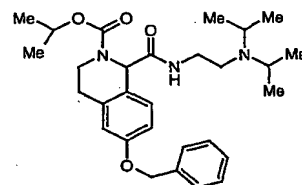
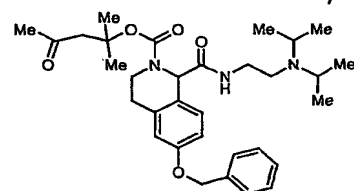
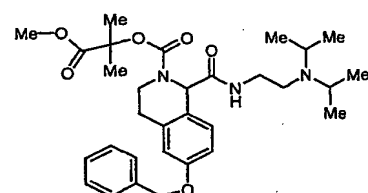
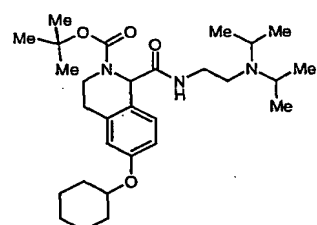
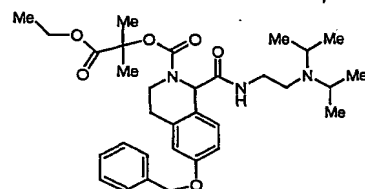
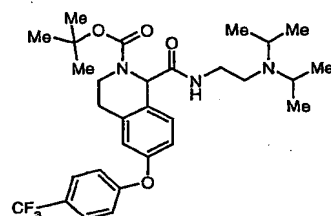
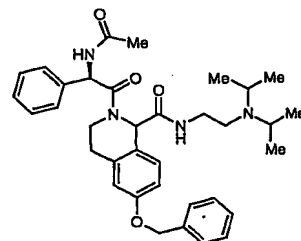
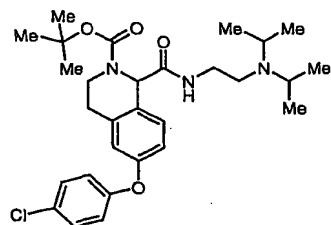
J_{1a} is halogen, $-(CH_2)_vCN$, $-(CH_2)_vN(T_{1a})C(O)T_1$,
 $-(CH_2)_vC(O)N(T_{1a})T_1$, $-(CH_2)_vC(O)OT_1$, $-(CH_2)_vOT_1$, or
 $-(CH_2)_vC(O)T_1$, with v being 0-2;

- T_1 , T_{1a} and T_{1b} are the same or different and are
 10 independently H, alkyl, aryl or alkaryl, each optionally
 substituted with halogen, hydroxyl or alkoxy; with the
 proviso that T_1 cannot be hydrogen when it is connected to
 carbonyl or sulfur, as in $C(O)T_1$ or SO_2T_1 ;

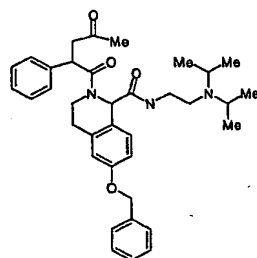
- Examples of preferred compounds of the invention
 15 include the following:



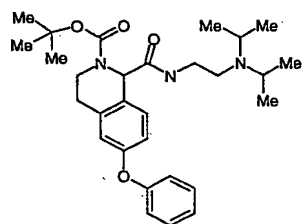




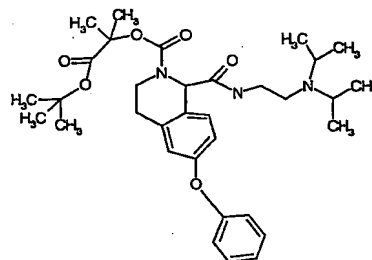
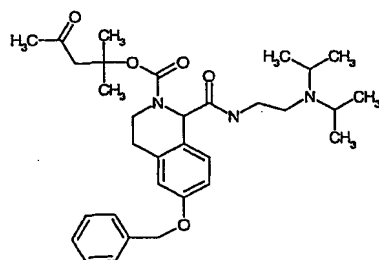
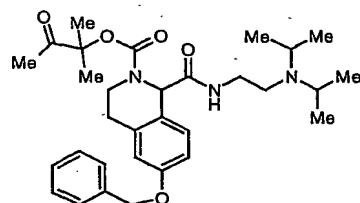
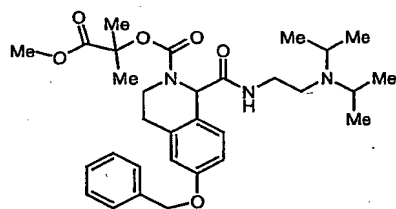
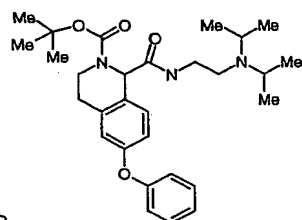
Diastereomer
A

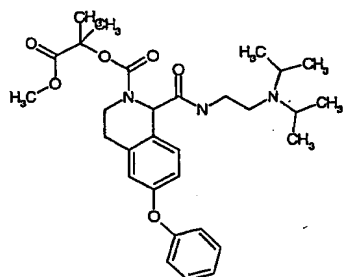


Isomer A

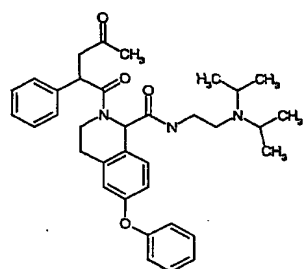
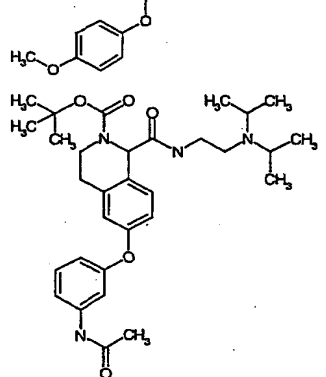
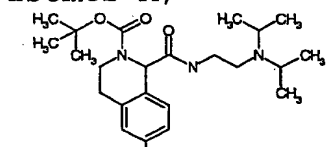


Isomer B

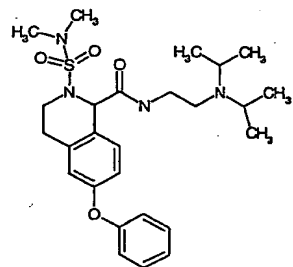




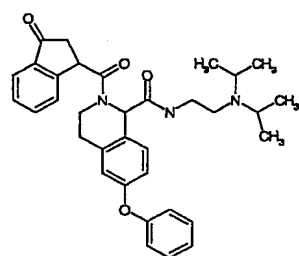
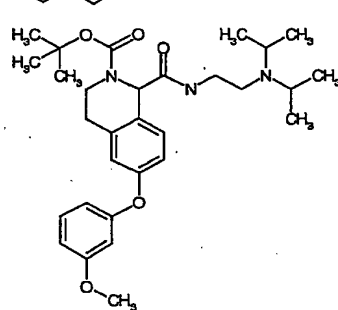
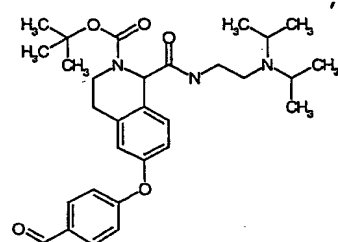
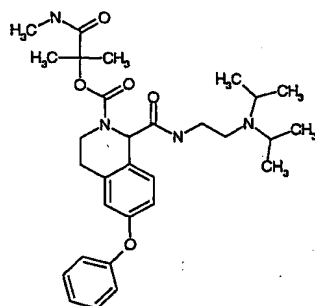
Isomer A,



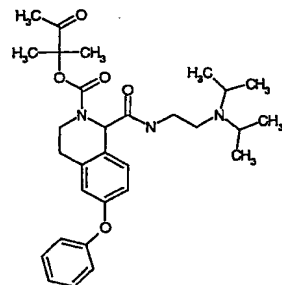
Diastereomer A,

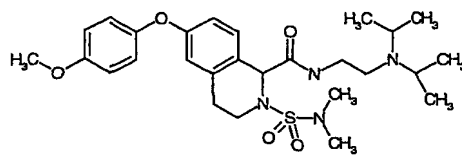
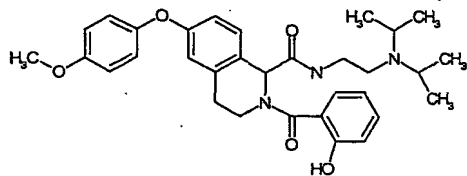
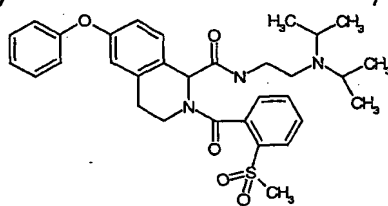
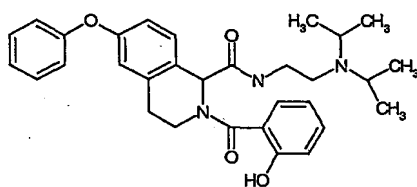
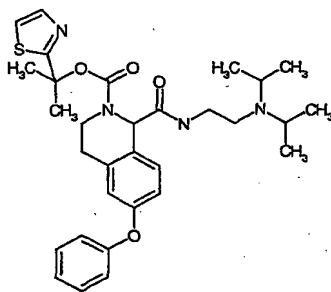
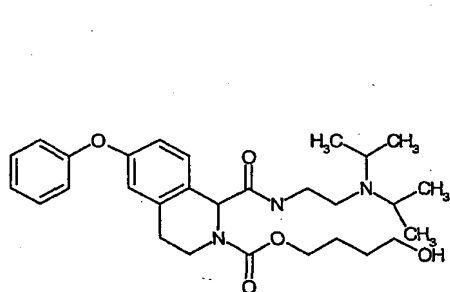
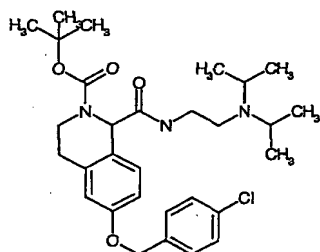
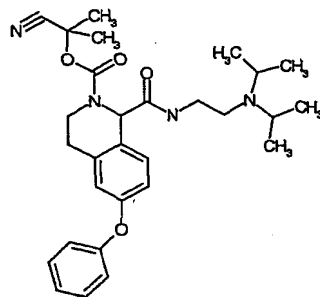
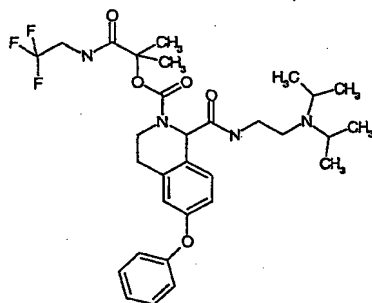
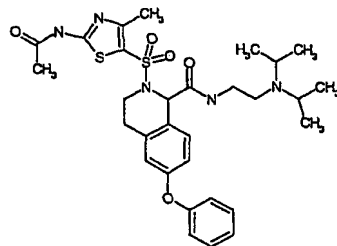
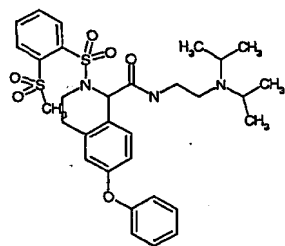


Isomer A,



Diastereomer A,





General Synthetic Schemes

The compounds of the present invention may be prepared according to the following general synthetic schemes, as well as relevant published literature procedures that are used by one skilled in the art. Exemplary reagents and procedures for these reactions appear hereinafter and in the working Examples. Unless otherwise specified, the various substituents of the compounds are defined in the same manner as the formula I compound of the invention.

With respect to the following reaction schemes, amide bond forming reactions are conducted under standard peptide coupling procedures known in the art. Optimally, the reaction is conducted in a solvent such as DMF at 0°C to room temperature using EDAC (WSC) (1-ethyl-3-(dimethyl-aminopropyl)carbodiimide), HOBt (1-hydroxybenzotriazole) or HOAt (1-hydroxy-7-azabenzotriazole) and a base (Hunigs base). Carbamates of formula IE can be formed under standard conditions known in the art from chloroformates, the piperidine amine and a base.

Tetrahydroisoquinolines can be formed as shown in Scheme 1. Suitable cyclization procedures are described in *J. Med. Chem.*, 87, 1821-1825 (1984), *Tet. Lett.*, 21, 4819 (1980), *Synthesis*, 824 (1987). Alternative examples are shown in Scheme 8 (*J. Org. Chem.*, 61, 8103-8112 (1996); *Tetrahedron*, 43, 5095 (1987)), Scheme 9 (*Syn. Com.* 23, 473-486 (1993); *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans 1*, 2497 (1996); *Tet. Lett.*, 37, 5329 (1996)), and Scheme 10 (*Tetrahedron*, 50, 6193 (1994); *Tet. Lett.*, 34, 5747-5750 (1993); *J. Chem. Soc., Chem Commun*, 11, 966 (1993)) and Scheme 11. The intermediate A in Scheme 8 can be prepared by suitable methods known in the art, such as in *Tet. Lett.*, 37, 5453 (1996) and *Synthesis*, 824 (1987). The protecting group Pc in Scheme 8 can be chiral (formamidinium activation Meyers, A. I., *J. Org. Chem.*, 61,

8103-8112 (1990)), imparting chirality to compounds 48-50. The synthesis outlined in Scheme 10 can also lead to chiral induction in intermediates 66-71. Intermediates 49, 50, 61, 71 and 78 in Schemes 8 to 11 can be further transformed by methods disclosed in Schemes 1-7.

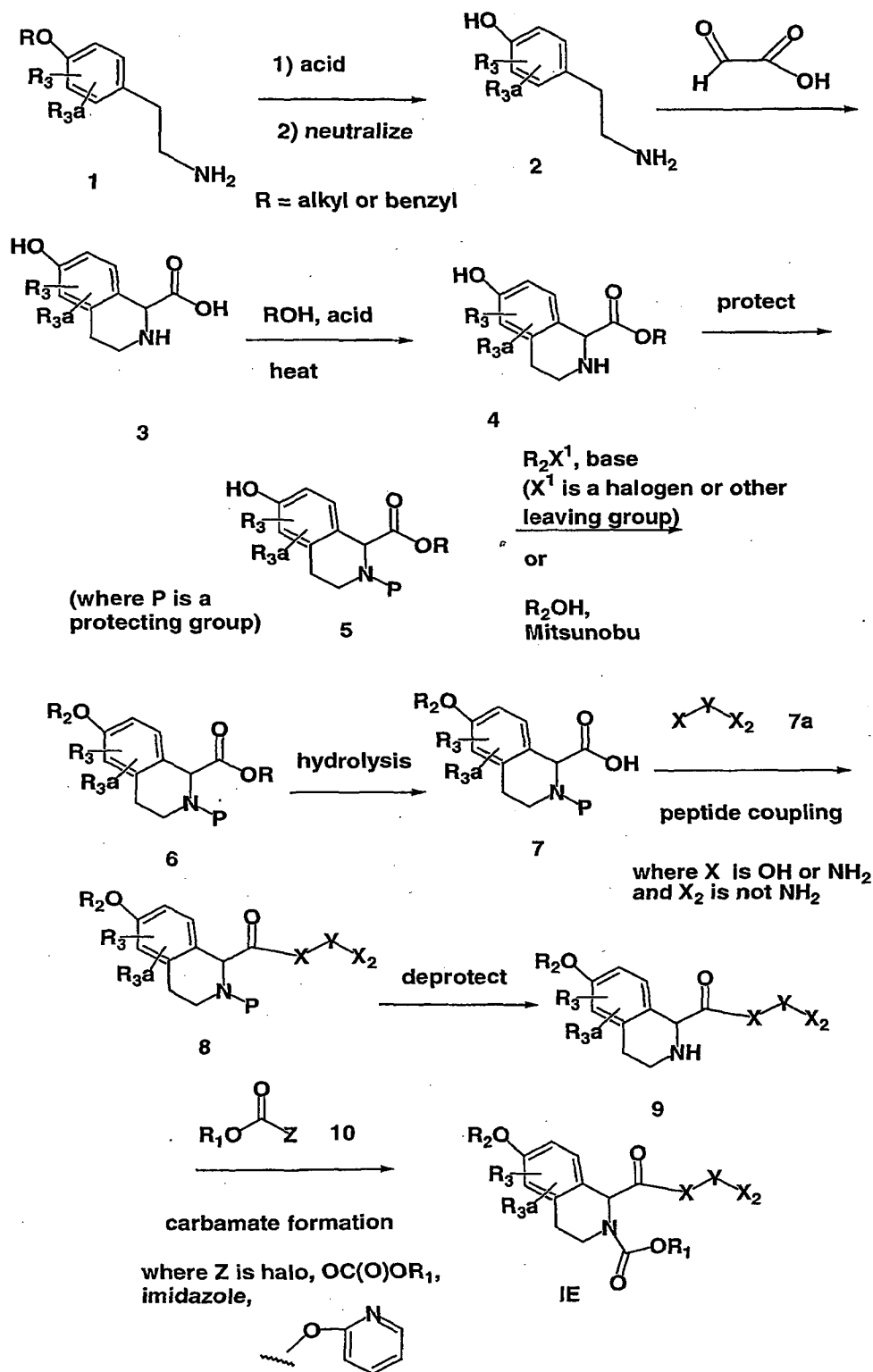
Protection and deprotection in the Schemes below may be carried out by procedures generally known in the art. See, for example, T. W. Greene, *Protecting Groups in Organic Synthesis*, Second Edition, 1991. P in the Schemes below denotes a nitrogen protecting group, optimally BOC or Cbz. The BOC group can be removed under acidic conditions, optimally HCl or trifluoroacetic acid. The Cbz group can be removed via hydrogenolysis, optimally using a palladium catalyst and hydrogen, or using TMSI. P1 in the Schemes below denotes a phenol protecting group such as BOC (removed by acid or base hydrolysis) or benzyl (removed by hydrogenolysis or TMSI).

Phenol intermediates shown in the General Schemes below may be acylated by methods known in the art to prepare esters and carbamates. The same phenol intermediates may be transformed into anilines by methods known in the art, such as Rossi, *J Org Chem*, 37 (1972). The anilines may be acylated by methods known in the art to prepare amides, ureas, and other derivatives covered by X4. The same phenol intermediates can be transformed to acids, esters or amides through an activated intermediate, such as triflate, by methods known in the art; phenol to acid: Jutand *J Chem Soc.*, 23, 1729-1730 (1992), Wang *Tet. Lett.*, 37, 6661-6664 (1996); to esters: Fretz *Tet. Lett.*, 37, 8475-8478 (1996), Horikawa *Heterocycles*, 40, 1009-1014 (1995) ; to amides: Cacchi *Tet. Lett.*, 27, 3931 (1986); to sulfides: Arould *Tet. Lett.*, 37, 4523-4524 (1996), Percec *J Org Chem*, 60, 6895-6903 (1995), Meier *Angew Chem*, 106, 493-495 (1994), Wong *J Med Chem*, 27, 20 (1984). The resulting sulfides can be oxidized to sulfones and sulfoxides by standard methods known in the art, such as meta-chloroperoxybenzoic acid.

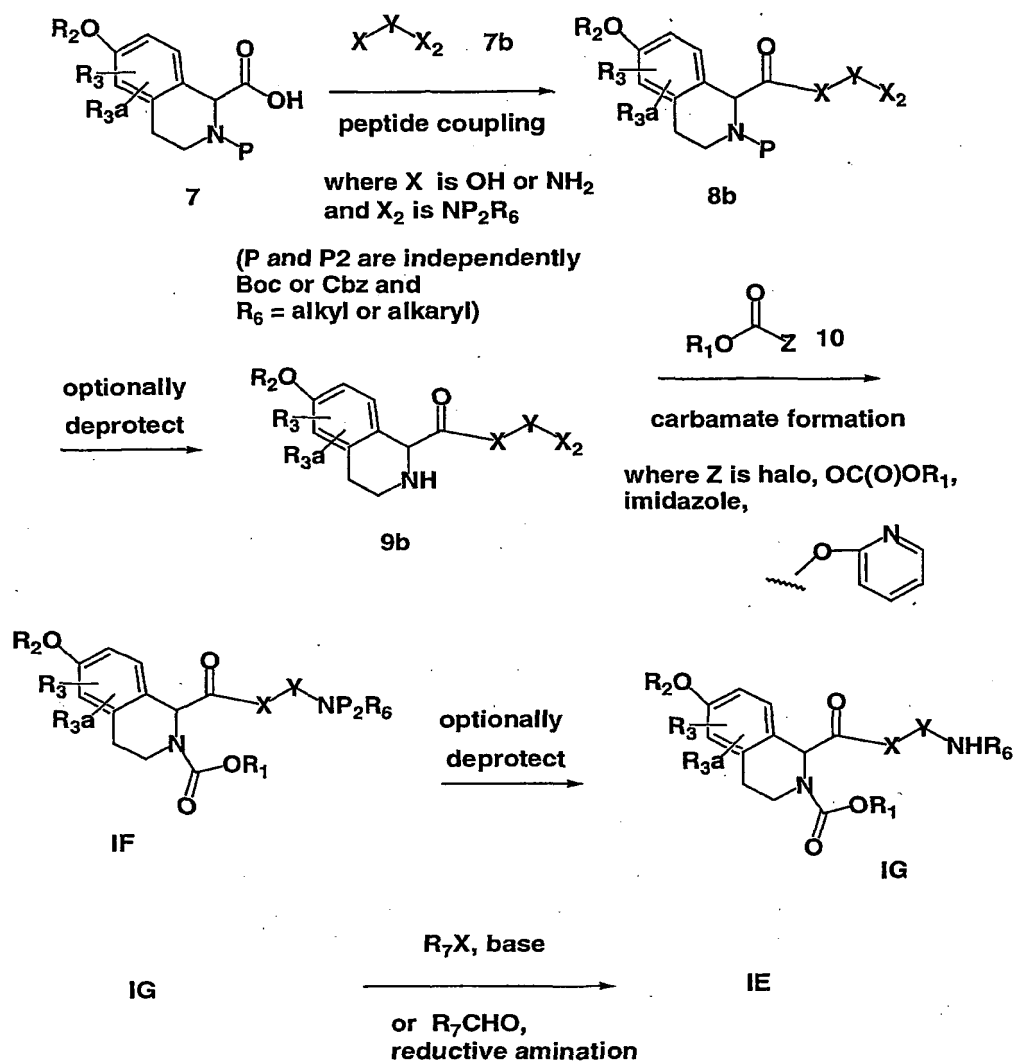
The arylation reaction covered in Scheme 2 can be performed under the coupling conditions in the literature described in Evans et al, *Tet Lett*, 39, 2937-2940 (1998).

Please note that in the following Schemes 1-10 the
5 compounds of formula IB ($m=1$ and $n=0$) are shown. However,
the schemes are also applicable in preparing all
compounds of the formula I invention including compounds
of formulae IA, IC and ID of the invention employing
reagents or starting materials analogous to those shown
10 in the schemes as will be apparent to one skilled in the
art. In the following schemes R_1 is other than hydrogen.

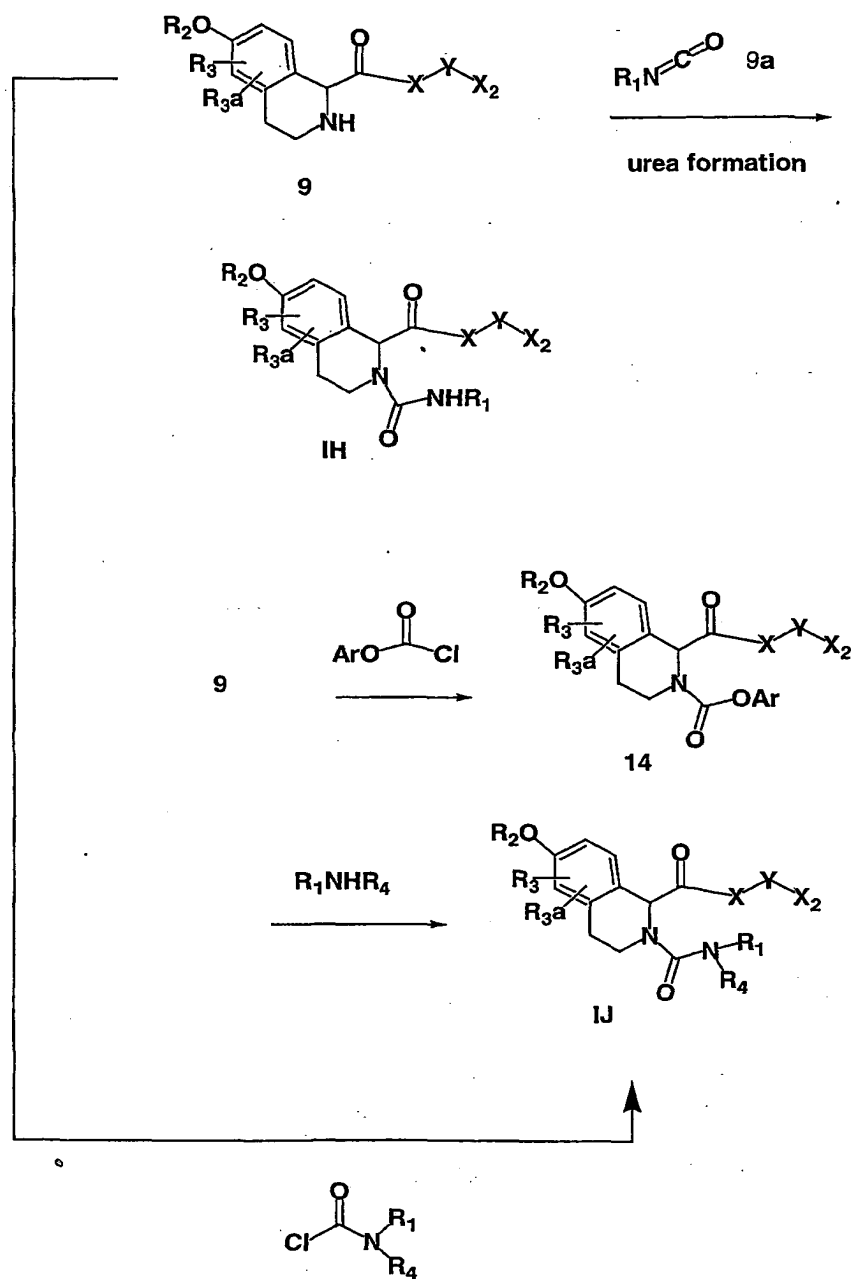
General Scheme 1: Carbamates



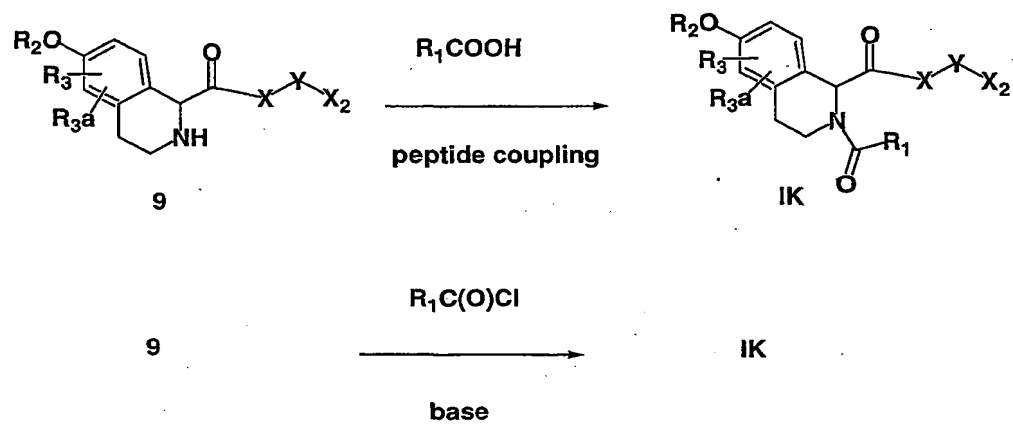
General Scheme 1 alternate: Carbamates



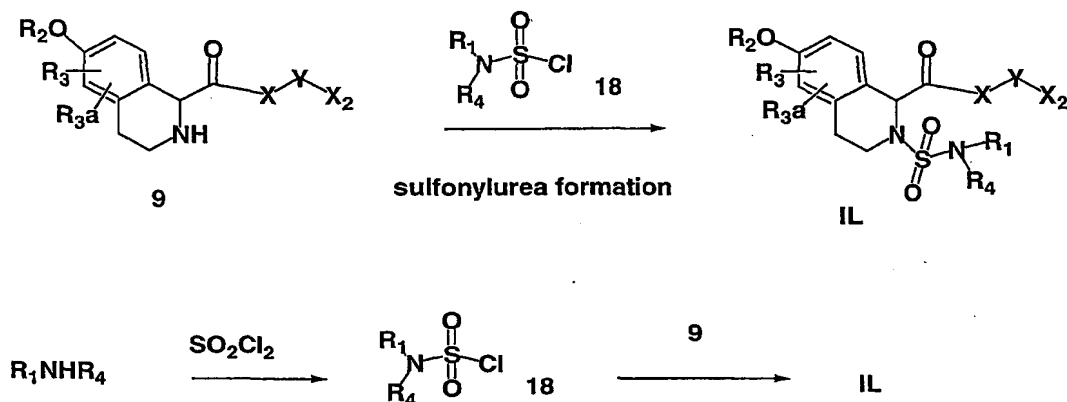
General Scheme 1a: Ureas



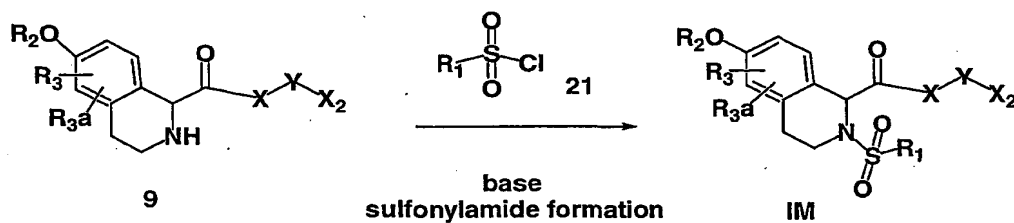
General Scheme 1b: Amides



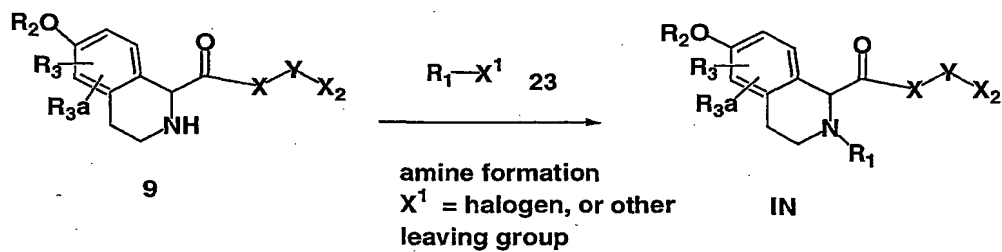
General Scheme 1c: SulfonylUreas



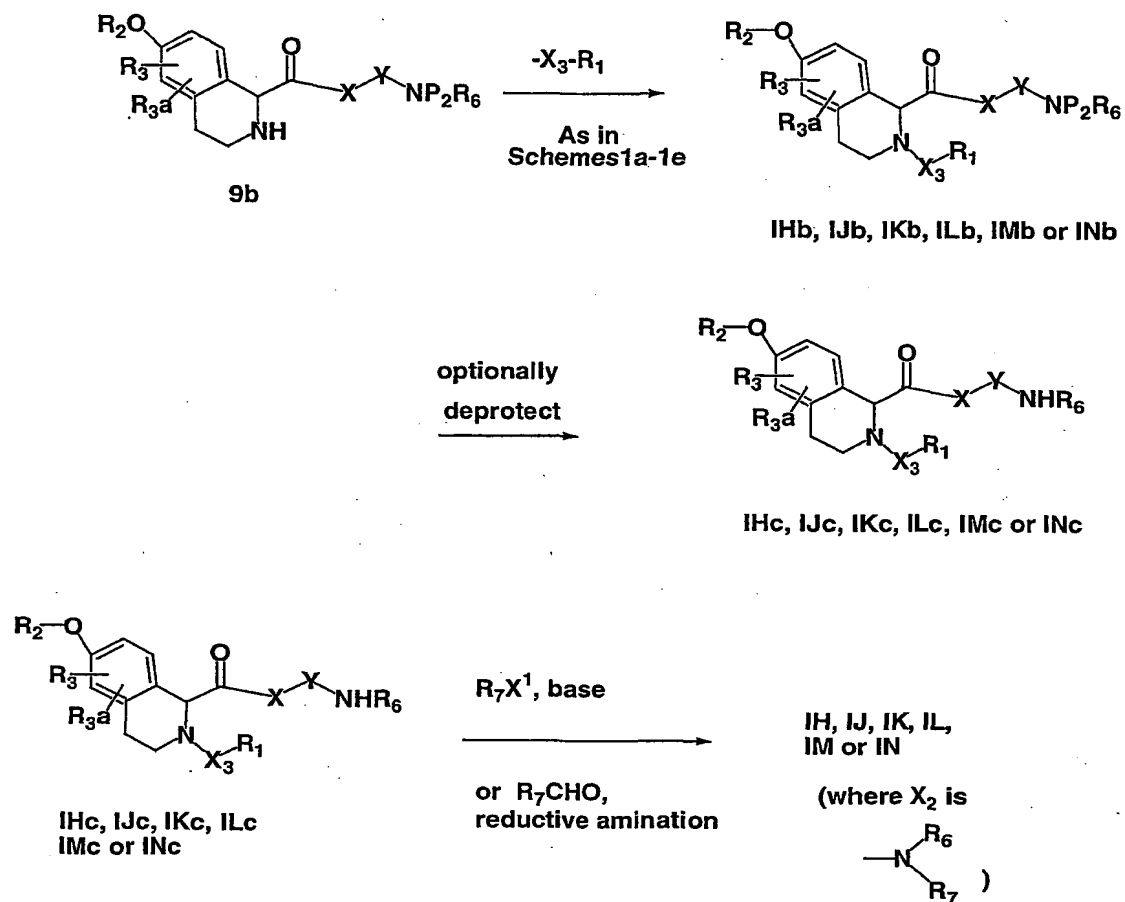
General Scheme 1d: Sulfonylamides

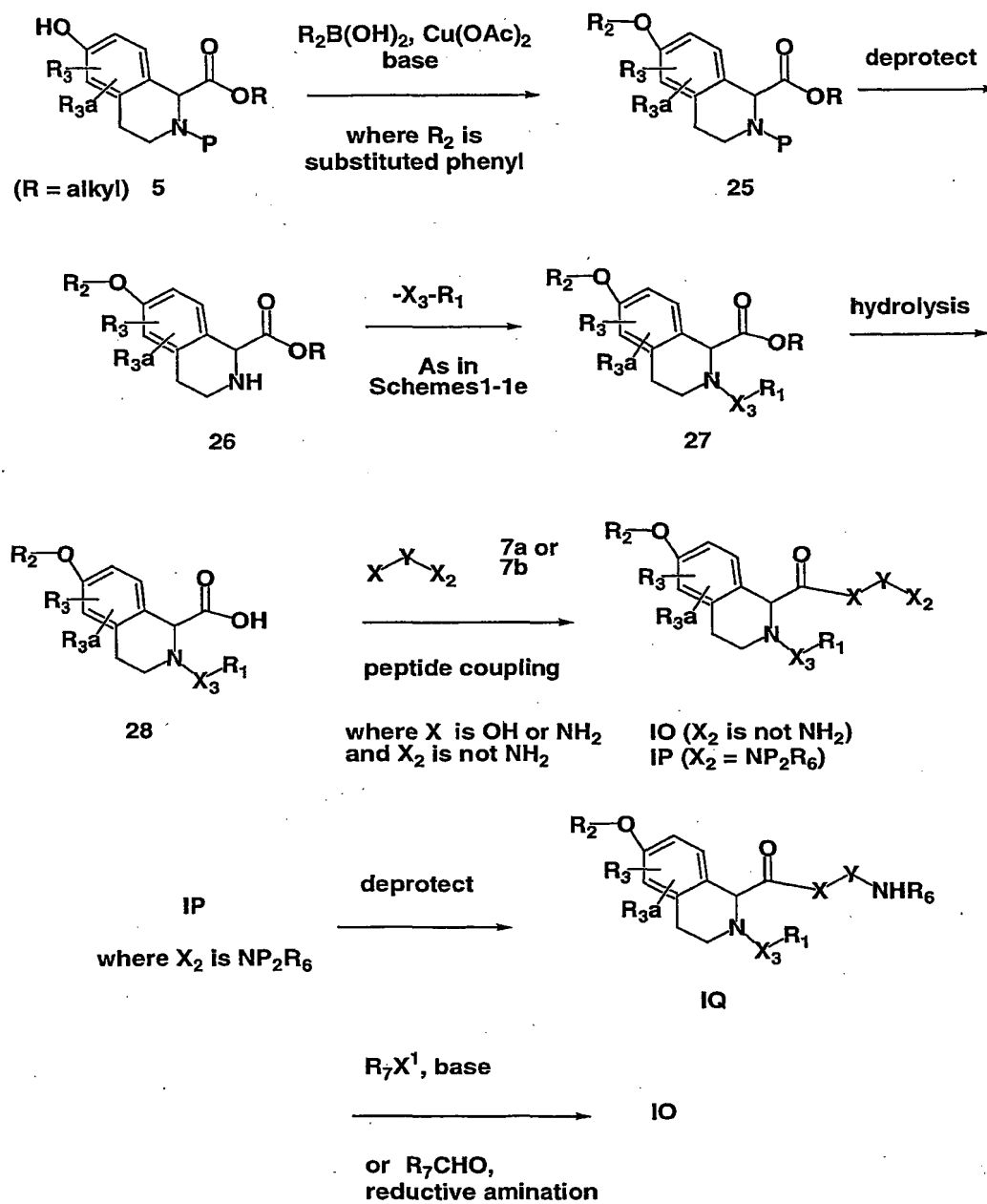


General Scheme 1e: Amines

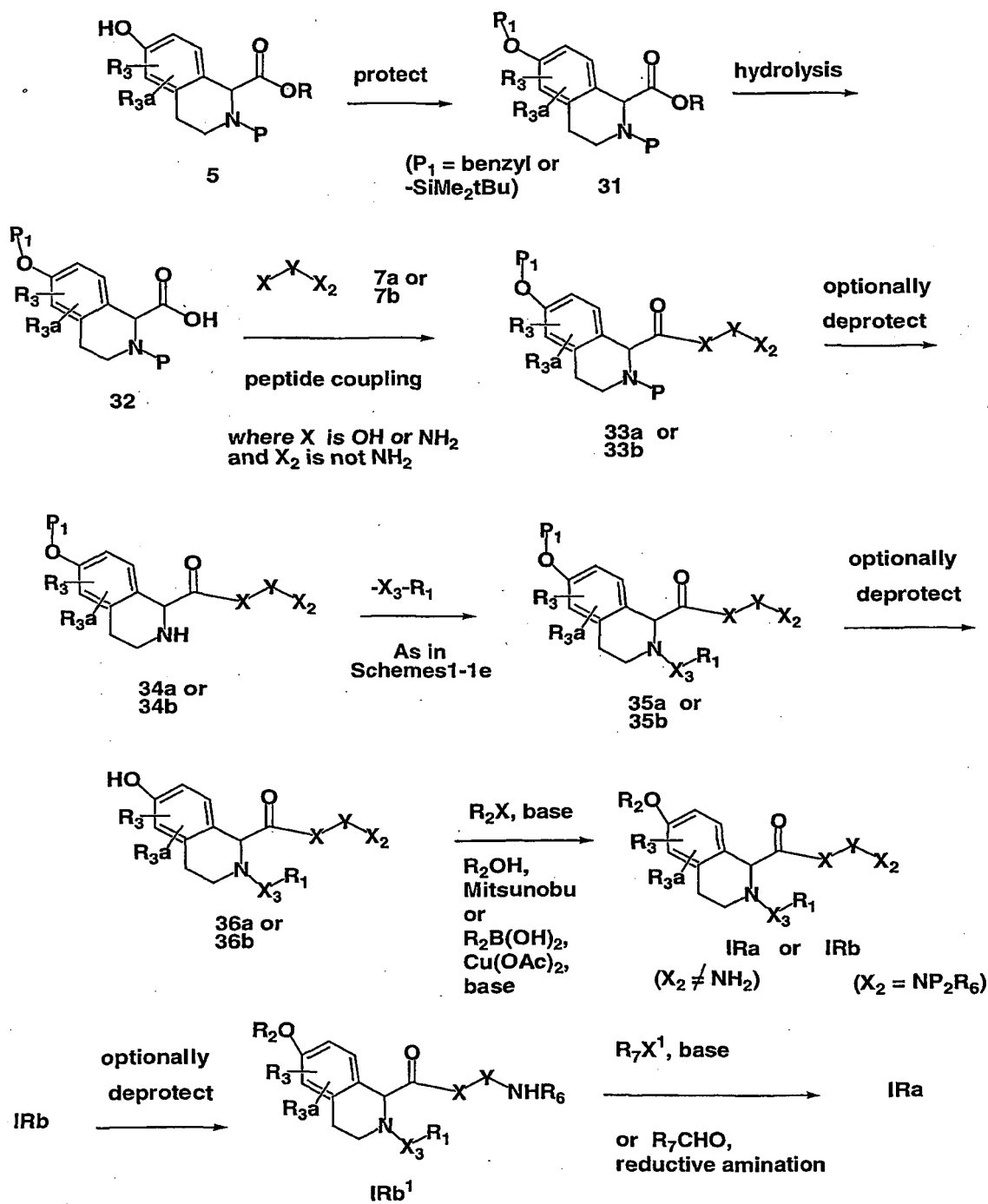


General Scheme 1f

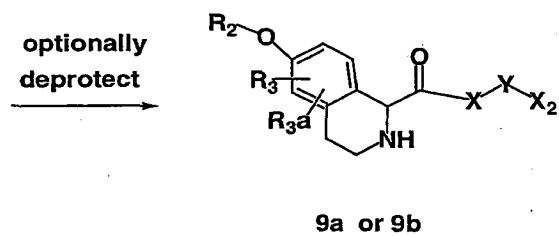
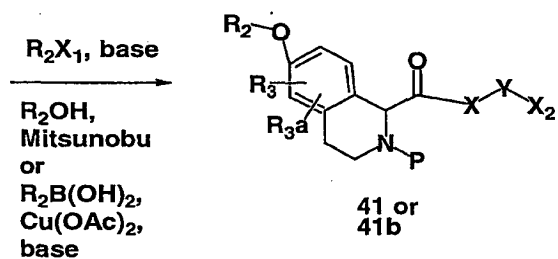
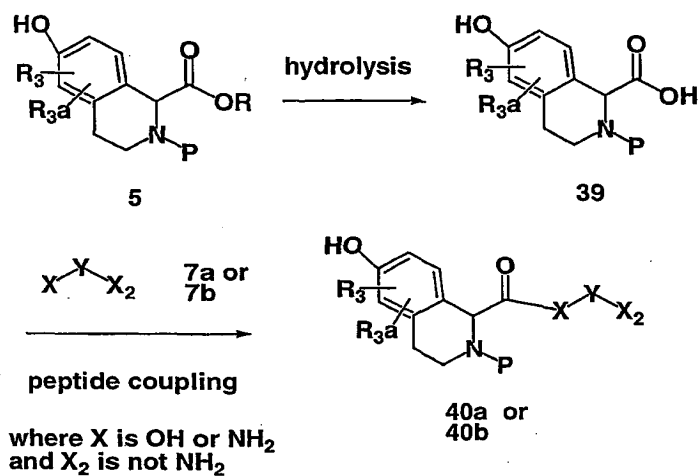


General Scheme 2: Arylation: Where R_2 is Phenyl

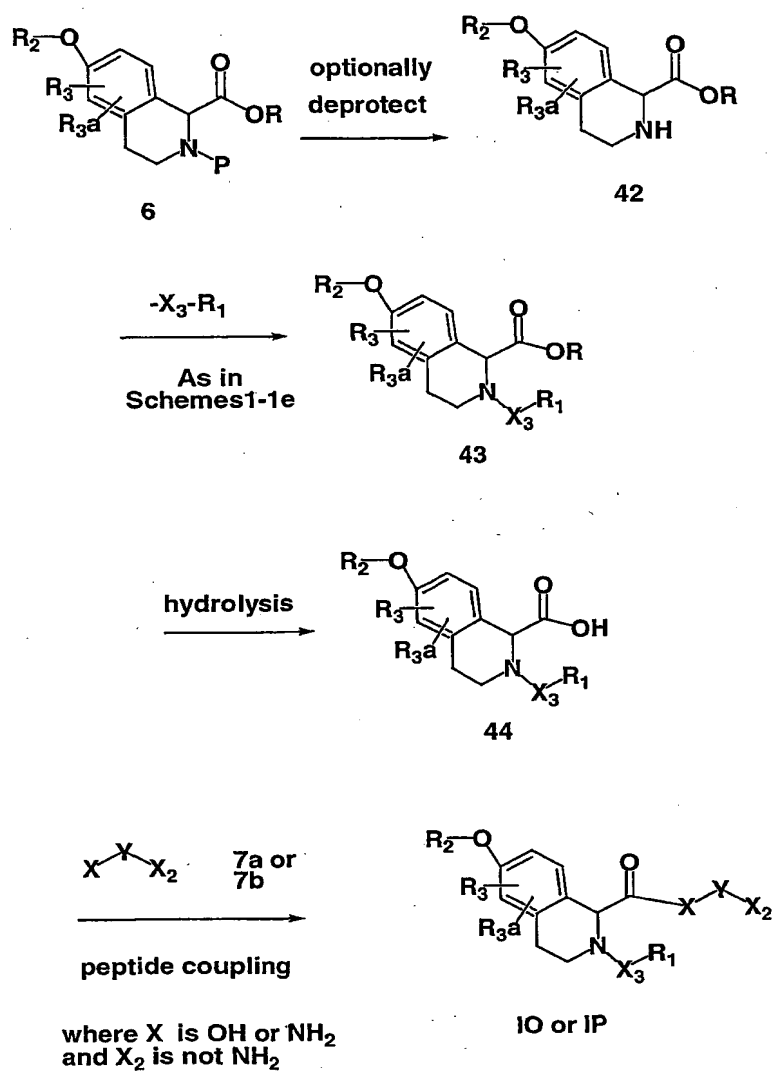
General Scheme 3

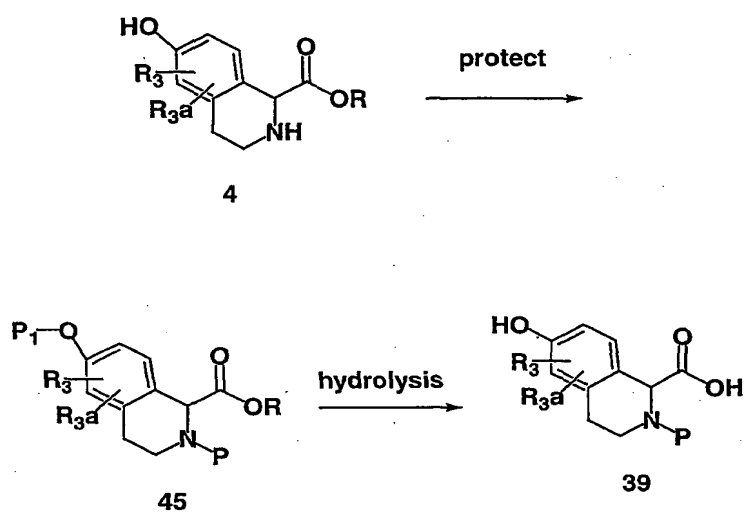


General Scheme 4: Alternate to 9 or 9b

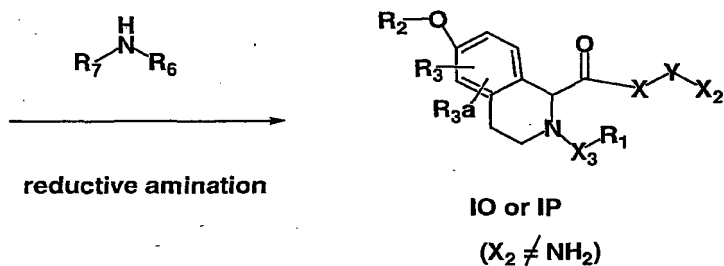
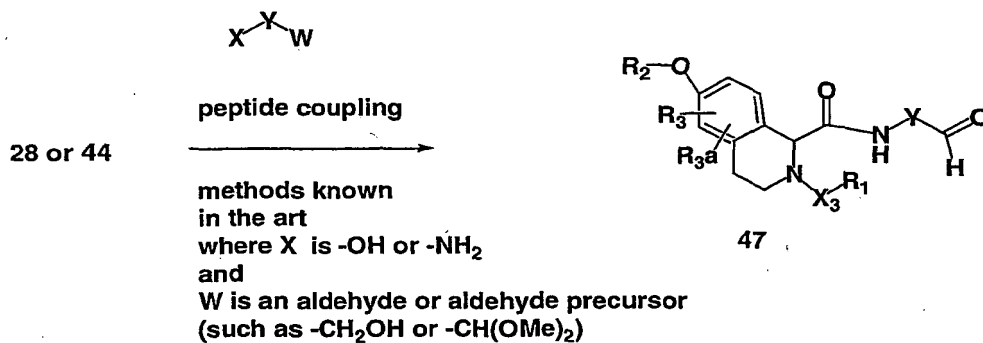
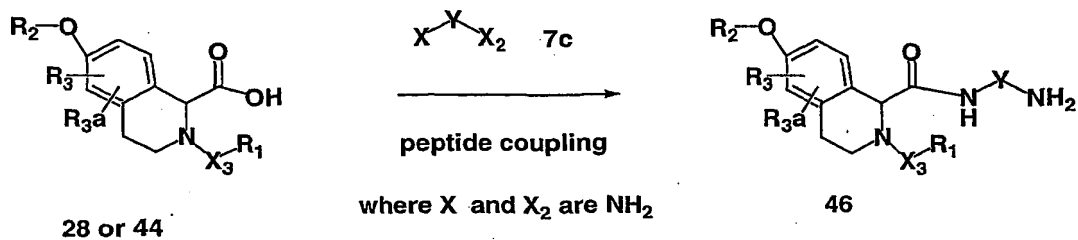


General Scheme 5

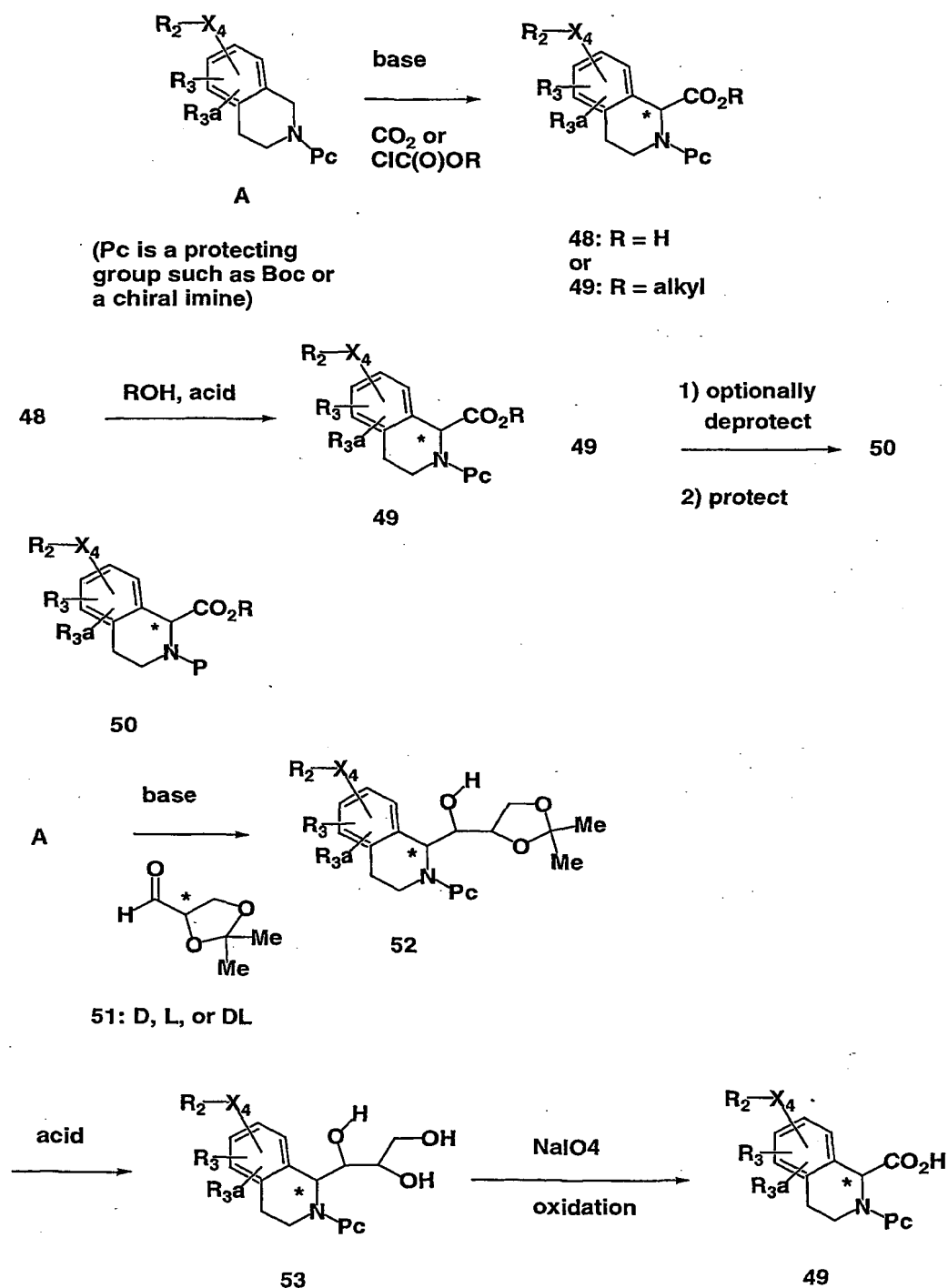


General Scheme 6: Intermediate 39

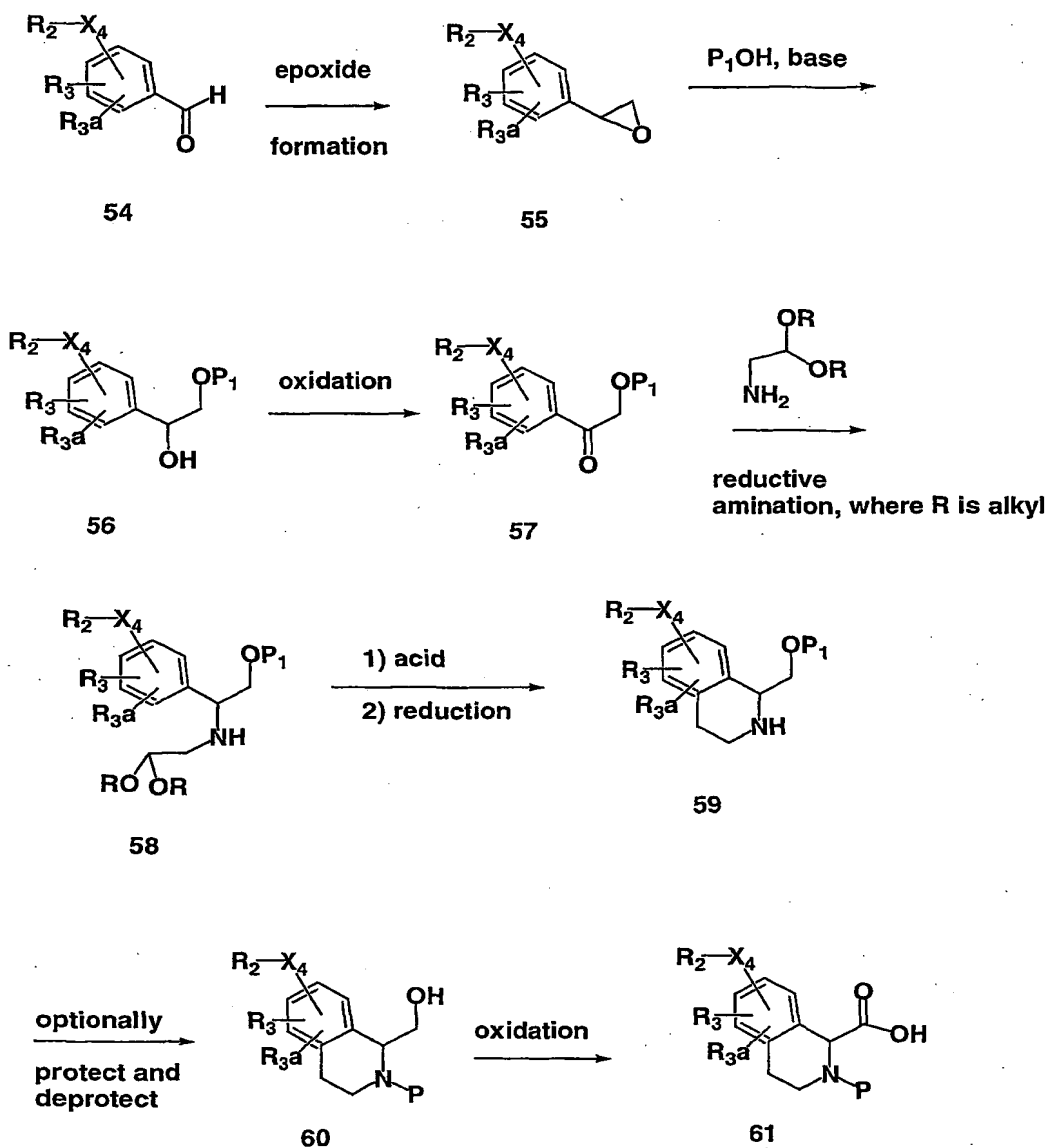
General Scheme 7



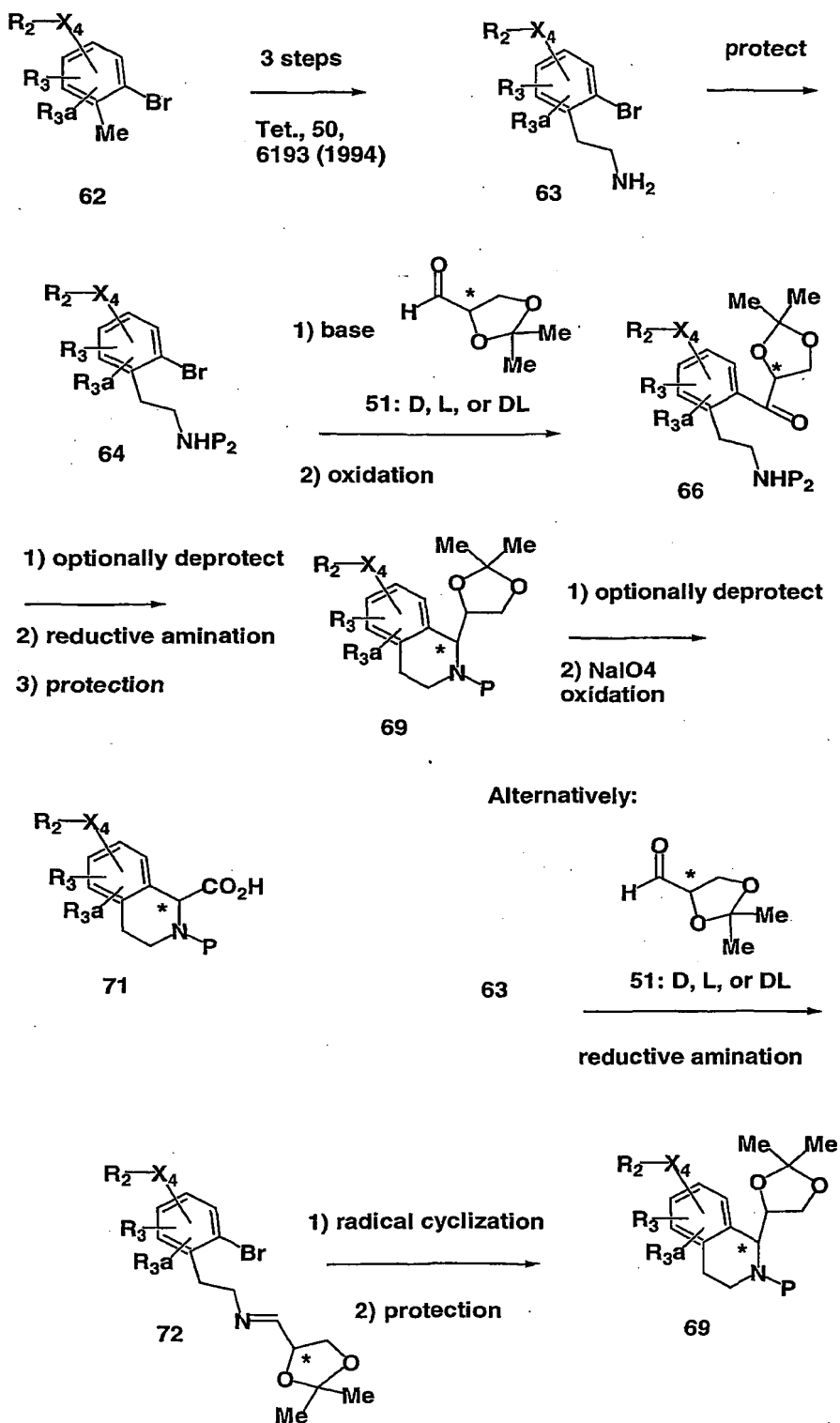
General Scheme 8: Alternate Routes to Core



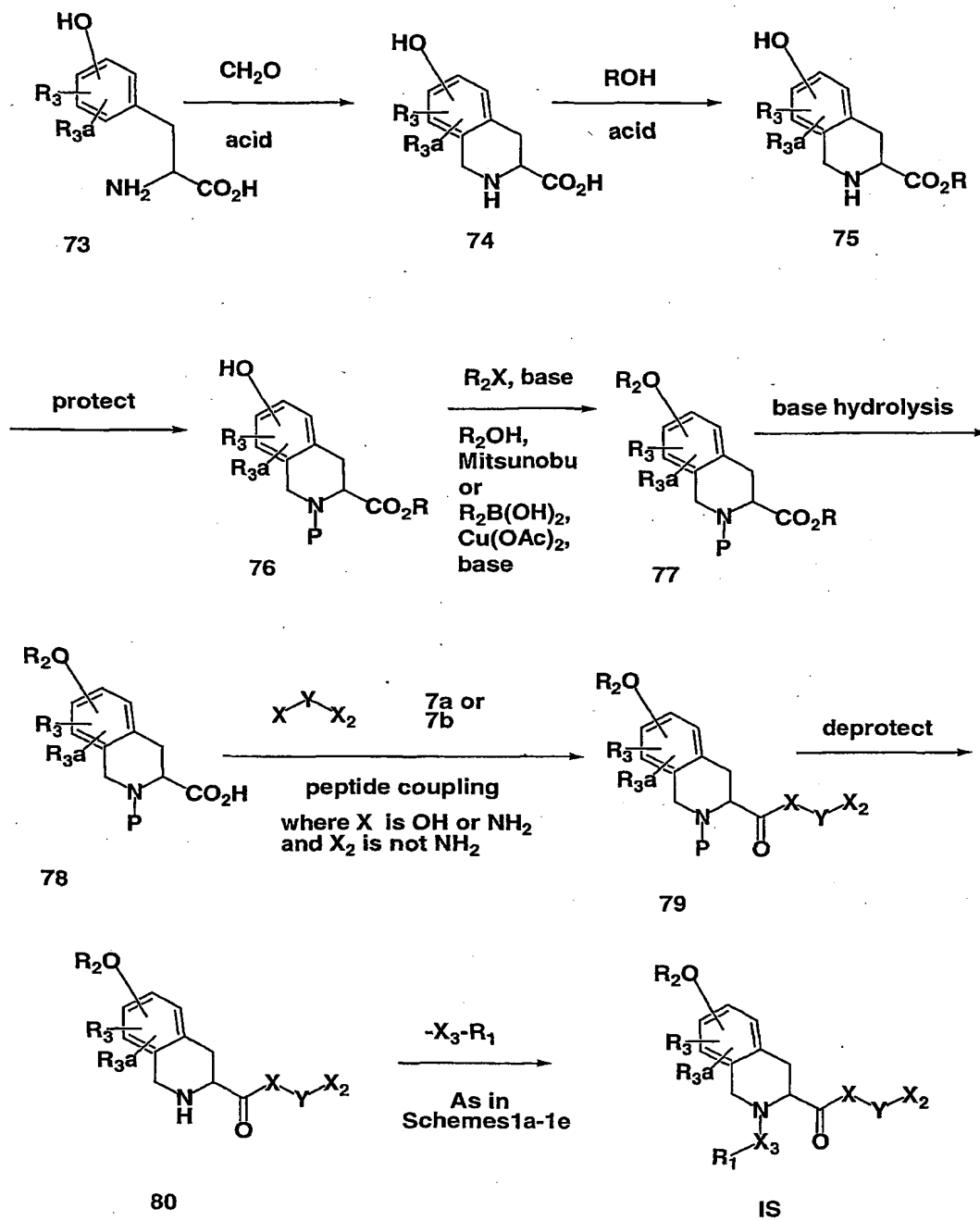
General Scheme 9: Alternate Routes to Core



General Scheme 10: Alternate Routes to Core



Scheme 11: Alternate Core



The growth hormone releasing compounds of formula I can be administered to animals, including man, to release growth hormone in vivo. For example, the compounds can be administered to commercially important animals such as
5 swine, cattle, sheep and the like to accelerate and increase their rate and extent of growth, and to increase milk production in such animals.

The present invention includes within its scope pharmaceutical compositions comprising, as an active
10 ingredient, at least one of the compounds of formula I in association with a pharmaceutical carrier or diluent. Optionally, the active ingredient of the pharmaceutical compositions can comprise a growth promoting agent in addition to at least one of the compounds of formula I or
15 another composition which exhibits a different activity, e.g., an antibiotic or other pharmaceutically active material.

Growth promoting agents include, but are not limited to, TRH, diethylstilbesterol, theophylline,
20 enkephalins, E series prostaglandins, compounds disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 3,239,345, e.g., zeranol, and compounds disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,036,979, e.g., sulbenox or peptides disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,411,890.

25 A still further use of the disclosed compounds of formula I of the invention is in combination with other growth hormone secretagogues such as GHRP-6, GHRP-1 as described in U.S. Patent No. 4,411,890; and publications WO 89/07110 and WO 89/07111 and B-HT920 or growth hormone
30 releasing factor and its analogs or growth hormone and its analogs or somatomedins including IGF-1 and IGF-2. A still further use of the disclosed compounds of formula I of the invention is in combination with parathyroid hormone or bisphosphonates, such as MK-217 (alendronate),
35 in the treatment of osteoporosis.

A still further use of the disclosed compounds of formula I is in combination with estrogen, testosterone,

a selective estrogen receptor modulator, such as tamoxifen or raloxifene, or a selective androgen receptor modulator, such as disclosed in Edwards, J. P. et al., *Bio. Med. Chem. Let.*, 9, 1003-1008 (1999) and Hamann, L. G. et al., *J. Med. Chem.*, 42, 210-212 (1999), for the treatment of aspects of Metabolic Syndrome, maintenance of muscle strength and function in elderly humans, reversal or prevention of frailty in elderly humans, stimulation and increase in muscle mass and muscle strength, attenuation of protein catabolic response after a major operation or trauma; reducing cachexia and protein loss due to chronic illness such as cancer or AIDS; improvement in muscle mobility, and maintenance of skin thickness.

A further use of the compounds of this invention is in combination with progestin receptor agonists ("PRA").

As is well known to those skilled in the art, the known and potential uses of growth hormone are varied and multitudinous. Thus, the administration of the compounds of this invention for purposes of stimulating the release of endogenous growth hormone can have the same effects or uses as growth hormone itself.

To those skilled in the art, it is well known that the current and potential uses of growth hormone are varied and multitudinous. Thus, compounds of formula I can be administered for purposes stimulating release of endogenous growth hormone and would thus have similar effects or uses as growth hormone itself. Compounds of formula I are useful for stimulation of growth hormone release (e.g., in the elderly); maintenance of muscle strength and function (e.g., in the elderly); reversal or prevention of frailty or age-related functional decline ("ARFD") in the elderly; prevention of catabolic side effects of glucocorticoids; prevention and treatment of osteoporosis; treatment of chronic fatigue syndrome (CFS); treatment of acute fatigue syndrome and muscle loss following election surgery; stimulation of the

immune system, including improvement of immune response to vaccination; acceleration of wound healing; accelerating bone fracture repair (such as accelerating the recovery of hip fracture patients); accelerating
5 healing of complicated fractures, e.g. distraction osteogenesis; acceleration of tooth repair or growth; maintenance of sensory function (e.g., hearing, sight, olfaction and taste); treatment of wasting secondary to fractures; treatment of growth retardation; treatment of
10 growth retardation resulting from renal failure or insufficiency; treatment of cardiomyopathy; treatment of wasting in connection with chronic liver disease; treatment of thrombocytopenia; treatment of growth retardation in connection with Crohn's disease; treatment
15 of short bowel syndrome; treatment of irritable bowel syndrome; treatment of inflammatory bowel disease; treatment of Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis; treatment of wasting in connection with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD); treatment of
20 complications associated with transplantation; treatment of physiological short stature including growth hormone deficient children and short stature associated with chronic illness; treatment of obesity and growth retardation associated with obesity; treatment of
25 anorexia (e.g., associated with cachexia or aging); treatment of growth retardation associated with the Prader-Willi syndrome and Turner's syndrome; increasing the growth rate of a patient having partial growth hormone insensitive syndrome; accelerating the recovery
30 and reducing hospitalization of burn patients; treatment of intrauterine growth retardation, skeletal dysplasia, hypercortisolism and Cushing's syndrome; induction of pulsatile growth hormone release; replacement of growth hormone in stressed patients; treatment of
35 osteochondrodysplasias; treatment of Noonan's syndrome; treatment of schizophrenia; treatment of depression; improvement of cognitive function (e.g., treatment of

dementia; treatment of Alzheimer's disease; treatment of delayed wound healing and psychosocial deprivation; treatment of catabolism in connection with pulmonary dysfunction and ventilator dependency; treatment of

5 cardiac dysfunction (e.g. associated with valvular disease, myocardial infarction, cardiac hypertrophy or congestive heart failure); lowering blood pressure; protection against ventricular dysfunction or prevention of reperfusion events; treatment of adults in chronic

10 dialysis; reversal or slowing of the catabolic state of aging; attenuation or reversal of protein catabolic responses following trauma (e.g., reversal of the catabolic state associated with surgery, congestive heart failure, cardiac myopathy, burns, cancer, COPD etc.);

15 reducing cachexia and protein loss due to chronic illness such as cancer or AIDS; treatment of hyperinsulinemia including nesidioblastosis; adjuvant treatment for ovulation induction; stimulation of thymic development and prevention of the age-related decline of thymic

20 function; treatment of immunosuppressed patients; treatment of sarcopenia; treatment of wasting in connection with AIDS; treatment of wasting in connection with multiple sclerosis or other neurodegenerative disorders; improvement in muscle strength, mobility,

25 maintenance of skin thickness; hair/nail growth; treatment of metabolic homeostasis and renal homeostasis (e.g., in the frail elderly); stimulation of osteoblasts, bone remodelling and cartilage growth; regulation of food intake; stimulation of the immune system in companion

30 animals and treatment of disorders of aging in companion animals; promoting growth in livestock; stimulation of wool growth in sheep; increasing milk production in livestock; treatment of insulin resistance including NIDDM, in mammals (e.g. humans); treatment of insulin

35 resistance in the heart; improvement of sleep quality and correction of the relative hyposomatotropism of senescence due to high increase in REM sleep and a

decrease in REM latency; treatment of hypothermia;
treatment of frailty such as that associated with aging;
treatment of congestive heart failure; treatment of hip
fractures; treatment of immune deficiency in individuals
5 with a depressed T4/T8 cell ratio; treatment of
lipodystrophy (e.g., in patients taking HIV or AIDS
therapies such as protease inhibitors); treatment of
muscular atrophy (e.g., due to physical inactivity, bed
rest or reduced weight-bearing conditions); treatment of
10 musculoskeletal impairment (e.g., in elderly); enhancing
the activity of protein kinase B (PKB); improvement of
the overall pulmonary function; treatment of sleep
disorders; and the treatment of the catabolic state of
prolonged critical illness. The term treatment is also
15 intended to include prophylactic treatment.

In addition, the conditions, diseases, and maladies
collectively referenced to as "Syndrome X" or Metabolic
Syndrome as detailed in Johannsson *J. Clin. Endocrinol.*
Metab., 82, 727-34 (1997), may be treated employing the
20 compounds of the invention.

The compounds of the present invention are agents
that are growth hormone secretagogues and can be
administered to various mammalian species, such as
monkeys, dogs, cats, rats, humans, etc., in need of
25 treatment. These agents can be administered
systemically, such as orally or parenterally.

The compounds of the invention can be incorporated
in a conventional systemic dosage form, such as a tablet,
capsule, elixir or injectable formulation. The above
30 dosage forms will also include the necessary
physiologically acceptable carrier material, excipient,
lubricant, buffer, antibacterial, bulking agent (such as
mannitol), anti-oxidants (ascorbic acid or sodium
bisulfite) or the like. Oral dosage forms are preferred,
35 although parenteral, intranasal or aerosol forms are
quite satisfactory as well.

The dose administered must be carefully adjusted according to the age, weight, and condition of the patient, as well as the route of administration, dosage form and regimen, and the desired result. In general,
5 the dosage forms described above may be administered in amounts from about 0.0001 to about 100 mg/kg or body weight or in an amount within the range from about 1 to about 1000 mg per day, preferably, from about 5 to about 500 mg per day in single or divided doses of one to four
10 times daily.

The compounds of the present invention may be employed alone or in combination with each other and/or other growth hormone secretagogues or other suitable
15 therapeutic agents useful in the treatment of the aforementioned disorders including: Anti-diabetic agents; anti-osteoporosis agents; anti-obesity agents; anti-inflammatory agents; anti-anxiety agents; anti-depressants; anti-hypertensive agents; anti-platelet
20 agents; anti-thrombotic and thrombolytic agents; cardiac glycosides; cholesterol/lipid lowering agents; mineralocorticoid receptor antagonists; phosphodiesterase inhibitors; protein tyrosine kinase inhibitors; thyroid mimetics (including thyroid receptor antagonists);
25 anabolic agents; HIV or AIDS therapies; therapies useful in the treatment of Alzheimer's disease and other cognitive disorders; therapies useful in the treatment of sleeping disorders; anti-proliferative agents; anti-tumor agents; and/or anti-ulcer and gastroesophageal reflux
30 disease agents.

Examples of suitable anti-diabetic agents for use in combination with the compounds of the present invention include biguanides (e.g. metformin), glucosidase
inhibitors (e.g. acarbose), insulins (including insulin
35 secretagogues or insulin sensitizers), meglitinides (e.g. repaglinide), sulfonylureas (e.g., glimepiride, glyburide and glipizide), biguanide/glyburide combinations (e.g.,

glucovance), thiozolidinediones (e.g. troglitazone, rosiglitazone and pioglitazone), PPAR-alpha agonists, PPAR-gamma agonists, PPAR alpha/gamma dual agonists, SGLT2 inhibitors, inhibitors of fatty acid binding protein (aP2) such as those disclosed in U.S. Serial No. 09/519,079 filed March 6, 2000 (attorney docket LA27), glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1), and dipeptidyl peptidase IV (DP4) inhibitors.

Examples of suitable anti-osteoporosous agents for use in combination with the compounds of the present invention include alendronate, risedronate, raloxifene, calcitonin, non-steroidal progestin receptor agonists, RANK ligand agonists, calcium sensing receptor antagonists, TRAP inhibitors, selective estrogen receptor modulators (SERM), estrogen and AP-1 inhibitors;

Examples of suitable anti-obesity agents for use in combination with the compounds of the present invention include aP2 inhibitors such as those disclosed in U.S. Serial No. 09/519,079 filed March 6, 2000 (attorney docket LA27), PPAR gamma antagonists, PPAR delta agonists, and orlistat.

Examples of suitable antinflammatory agents for use in combination with the compounds of the present invention include prednisone, dexamethasone, Enbrel, cyclooxygenase inhibitors (i.e., COX-1 and/or COX-2 inhibitors such as NSAIDs, aspirin, indomethacin, ibuprofen, piroxicam, Naproxen, Celebrex, Vioxx), CTLA4-Ig agonists/antagonists, CD40 ligand antagonists, integrin antagonists, alpha4 beta7 integrin antagonists, cell adhesion inhibitors, interferon gamma antagonists, ICAM-1, tumor necrosis factor (TNF) antagonists (e.g., infliximab, OR1384), prostaglandin synthesis inhibitors, budesonide, clofazimine, CNI-1493, CD4 antagonists (e.g., priliximab), p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase inhibitors, protein tyrosine kinase (PTK) inhibitors, IKK inhibitors, and therapies for the treatment of irritable

bowel syndrome (e.g., zelmac and Maxi-K openers such as those disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 6,184,231 B1).

Example of suitable anti-anxiety agents for use in combination with the compounds of the present invention
5 include diazepam, lorazepam, buspirone, oxazepam, and hydroxyzine pamoate.

Examples of suitable anti-depressants for use in combination with the compounds of the present invention include citalopram, fluoxetine, nefazodone, sertraline,
10 and paroxetine.

Examples of suitable anti-hypertensive agents for use in combination with the compounds of the present invention include beta adrenergic blockers, calcium channel blockers (L-type and T-type; e.g. diltiazem,
15 verapamil, nifedipine, amlodipine and mybefradil), diuretics (e.g., chlorothiazide, hydrochlorothiazide, flumethiazide, hydroflumethiazide, bendroflumethiazide, methylchlorothiazide, trichloromethiazide, polythiazide, benzthiazide, ethacrynic acid tricrynafen,
20 chlorthalidone, furosemide, musolimine, bumetanide, triamtrenene, amiloride, spironolactone), renin inhibitors, ACE inhibitors (e.g., captopril, zofenopril, fosinopril, enalapril, ceranopril, cilazopril, delapril, pentopril, quinapril, ramipril, lisinopril), AT-1
25 receptor antagonists (e.g., losartan, irbesartan, valsartan), ET receptor antagonists (e.g., sitaxsentan, atrsentan and compounds disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,612,359 and 6,043,265), Dual ET/AII antagonist (e.g., compounds disclosed in WO 00/01389), neutral
30 endopeptidase (NEP) inhibitors, vasopepsidase inhibitors (dual NEP-ACE inhibitors) (e.g., omapatrilat and gemopatrilat), and nitrates.

Examples of suitable anti-platelet agents for use in combination with the compounds of the present invention
35 include GPIIb/IIIa blockers (e.g., abciximab, eptifibatide, tirofiban), P2Y₁₂ antagonists (e.g., clopidogrel, ticlopidine, CS-747), thromboxane receptor

antagonists (e.g., ifetroban), aspirin, and PDE-III inhibitors (e.g., dipyridamole) with or without aspirin.

Examples of suitable cardiac glycosides for use in combination with the compounds of the present invention
5 include digitalis and ouabain.

Examples of suitable cholesterol/lipid lowering agents for use in combination with the compounds of the present invention include HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors (e.g., pravastatin lovastatin, atorvastatin, simvastatin,
10 NK-104 (a.k.a. itavastatin, or nisvastatin or nisbastatin) and ZD-4522 (a.k.a. rosuvastatin, or atavastatin or visastatin)), squalene synthetase inhibitors, fibrates, bile acid sequestrants, ACAT inhibitors, MTP inhibitors, lipooxygenase inhibitors,
15 cholesterol absorption inhibitors, and cholesterol ester transfer protein inhibitors (e.g., CP-529414).

Examples of suitable mineralocorticoid receptor antagonists for use in combination with the compounds of the present invention include spironolactone and
20 eplerinone.

Examples of suitable phosphodiesterase inhibitors for use in combination with the compounds of the present invention include PDEIII inhibitors such as cilostazol, and PDE V inhibitors such as sildenafil.

25 Examples of suitable thyroid mimetics for use in combination with the compounds of the present invention include thyrotropin, polythyroid, KB-130015, and dronedarone.

Examples of suitable anabolic agents for use in combination with the compounds of the present invention
30 include testosterone and SARMS.

Examples of suitable HIV or AIDS therapies for use in combination with the compounds of the present invention include indinavir sulfate, saquinavir,
35 saquinavir mesylate, amprenavir, ritonavir, lopinavir, ritonavir/lopinavir combinations, lamivudine, zidovudine,

lamivudine/zidovudine combinations, zalcitabine, didanosine, stavudine, and megestrol acetate.

Examples of suitable therapies for treatment of Alzheimer's disease and cognitive disorders for use in combination with the compounds of the present invention include donepezil, tacrine, revastigmine, 5HT6, gamma secretase inhibitors, beta secretase inhibitors, SK channel blockers, Maxi-K blockers, and KCNQs blockers.

Examples of suitable therapies for treatment of sleeping disorders for use in combination with the compounds of the present invention include melatonin analogs, melatonin receptor antagonists, ML1B agonists, and GABA/NMDA receptor antagonists.

Examples of suitable anti-proliferative agents for use in combination with the compounds of the present invention include cyclosporin A, taxol, FK 506, and adriamycin.

Examples of suitable anti-tumor agents for use in combination with the compounds of the present invention include taxol, adriamycin, epothilones, cisplatin and carboplatin.

Compounds of the present invention may further be used in combination with nutritional supplements such as those described in U.S. 5,179,080, especially in combination with whey protein or casin, amino acids (such as leucine, branched amino acids and hydroxymethylbutyrate), triglycerides, vitamins (e.g., A, B6, B12, folate, C, D and E), minerals (e.g., selenium, magnesium, zinc, chromium, calcium and potassium), carnitine, lipoic acid, creatine, and coenzyme Q-10.

The above other therapeutic agents, when employed in combination with the compounds of the present invention, may be used, for example, in those amounts indicated in the Physicians' Desk Reference (PDR) or as otherwise determined by one of ordinary skill in the art.

The following Examples represent preferred embodiments of the invention. All temperatures are in °C unless indicated otherwise.

General Experimental:

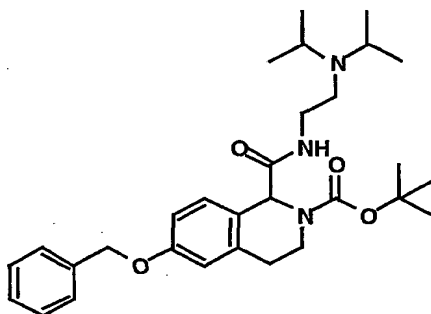
HPLCa: Shimadzu, 0-100% B [MeOH:H₂O:0.2% H₃PO₄], 4 min. gradient, 1 min. hold, 220nM, YMC S5 ODS 4.6 x 50 mm.

HPLCal: Shimadzu, 0-100% B [MeOH:H₂O:0.2% H₃PO₄], 2 min.

5 gradient, 1 min. hold, 220nM, YMC S5 ODS 4.6 x 33 mm.

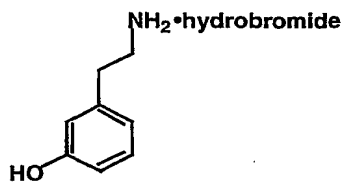
HPLCb: Shimadzu, 0-100% B [MeOH:H₂O:0.1% TFA], 4 min.

gradient, 1 min. hold, 220nM, YMC S5 ODS 4.6 x 50 mm.

Example 1

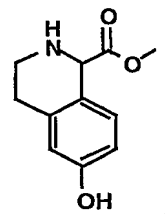
1-[[[2-[Bis(1-methylethyl)amino]ethyl]amino]carbonyl]-
3,4-dihydro-6-(phenylmethoxy)-2(1H)-isoquinoline-
15 carboxylic acid, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester.

A.



Hydrobromic acid (48%, 500 mL) was added to 3-methoxyphenethylamine (150 g, 0.992 mmol). The formed white solid dissolved upon warming. The reaction mixture was heated at reflux for 3 days. Water was removed by
25 coevaporation with toluene to give the title compound (298 g, >100%) as a white solid%): LC/MS (electrospray, + ions) m/z 138(M+H).

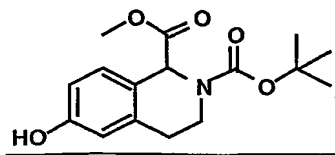
B.



5 A mixture of Part A compound (266 g, 1.22 mol), glyoxylic acid monohydrate (130 g, 1.41 mol) and 5% hydrochloric acid solution (2. L) was warmed at 80°C under nitrogen for 8 h. Water was removed by azeotrope with toluene. The residue was dissolved in methanol (1500
10 mL), and then chlorotrimethylsilane (200 mL, 1.58 mol) was added. The suspension became clear after warming to 49°C. Stirring was continued at 49°C for 12 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated, and the residue was treated with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate
15 solution to make it basic. The aqueous solution (saturated with sodium chloride) was extracted with ethyl acetate (6 x 300 mL) until no product was visible in the aqueous layer by TLC. Solvent was removed in vacuo. Ethanol was added to the residue, and the yellow solid
20 that formed was collected by filtration to give the title compound (87 g, 35%): LC/MS (electrospray, + ions) m/z 208 (M+H).

C.

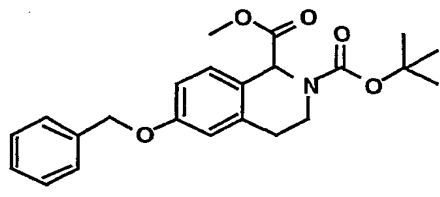
25



 A solution of di-tert-butyl dicarbonate (89 g, 0.40 mol) in tetrahydrofuran (500 mL) was slowly added to
30 a suspension of Part B compound (76 g, 0.37 mol) in tetrahydrofuran (800 mL) and triethylamine (5 mL, 0.036

mol). The reaction was stirred at ambient temperature for 2 h until bubbling stopped. The reaction solution was passed through a pad of silica gel, rinsing with tetrahydrofuran. The solvent was removed, and the
5 residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate (400 mL). The ethyl acetate solution was washed with water (500 mL), 10% aqueous citric acid solution (200 mL) and brine. The organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate, and the mixture was filtered. The filtrate was concentrated to
10 give the title compound (128 g, 100%) as a light brown oil: LC/MS (electrospray, + ions) m/z 308 (M+H).

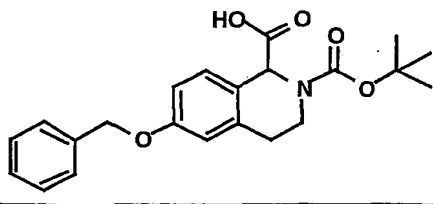
D.



15

A mixture of Part C compound (48.0 g, 0.156 mol), benzyl bromide (25 mL, 0.209 mol) and potassium carbonate (74 g, 0.536 mol) in dimethylformamide (500 mL) was
20 stirred overnight. The reaction mixture was filtered, rinsing with ethyl acetate, and the solvent was removed in vacuo. The residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate, and the organic solution was washed with water followed by 10% aqueous citric acid solution (2x) and brine and
25 then dried over sodium sulfate. The mixture was filtered and the filtrate concentrated. Purification by silica gel column chromatography, eluting with 10% ethyl acetate in heptane (6 L) followed by 20% ethyl acetate in heptane (4 L), gave the title compound (58.0 g, 93%) as a white
30 foam.

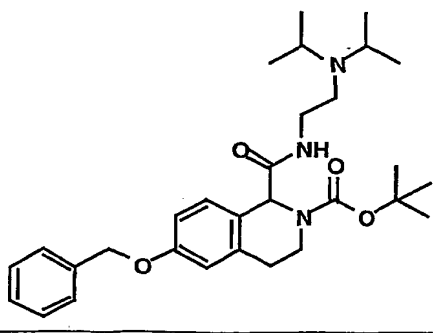
E.



5 Part D compound (21.51 g, 54.12 mmol) was dissolved in methanol (50 mL) and tetrahydrofuran (50 mL), and then water (50 mL) was added. To the resultant milky mixture was added sodium hydroxide (6.49 g, 162.3 mmol). Within 10 min, the reaction temperature rose from 10 23°C to 40°C, and the reaction became clear. After stirring for 2.5 h, the reaction mixture was transferred to a separatory funnel and water (50 mL) was added. The product was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 250 mL). The rich organic layer was washed with 1 N hydrochloric 15 acid solution (250 mL) followed by brine (100 mL) and dried over sodium sulfate. The mixture was filtered, and the filtrate was concentrated and dried *in vacuo* to give the title compound (17.3 g, 83%) as a white foam: LC/MS (electrospray, + ions) *m/z* 382(M+H).

20

F.



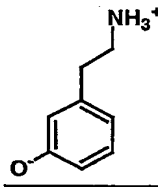
25 A solution of Part E compound (500 mg, 1.3 mmol) in dimethylformamide (3 mL) was treated with diisopropylethylenediamine (248 μ L, 1.37 mmol) followed

by 1-hydroxy-7-azabenzotriazole (213 mg, 1.56 mmol) and
1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide
hydrochloride (300 mg, 1.56 mmol). The mixture was
stirred overnight at ambient temperature. Evaporation of
5 the solvent gave a residue, which was dissolved in
dichloromethane. The dichloromethane solution was washed
with water (3 x 30 mL) and dried over magnesium sulfate.
The mixture was filtered, and the filtrate was
concentrated. Silica gel flash column chromatography
10 purification gave the title product (523 mg, 79%) as a
white solid: LC/MS (electrospray, + ions) m/z 510(M+H).

Example 1A

15 An alternative procedure for the preparation of
Example 1 Part B compound follows:

A.



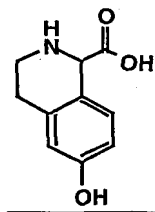
20

A solution of 48% hydrobromic acid (100 mL) was
added slowly and cautiously to a flask at 4°C containing
m-methoxyphenethylamine (50 g, 0.331 mol). The amine
25 salt formed as a white solid. The reaction mixture was
heated at 140°C under gentle reflux for 18 h. After
cooling, the solvent was evaporated to give a white
residue, which was further dried under high vacuum. The
solid was then dissolved in water, and dichloromethane
30 was added to extract the non-polar impurities. The
aqueous layer was made alkaline by the addition of
powdered sodium carbonate. Water was evaporated to give
a white solid, which was dried in vacuo. The extraction
of the product was done by the addition of ethyl acetate,

with heating at reflux. Molecular sieves (4 Å) were added to absorb the residual water. The mixture was decanted. The ethyl acetate extraction was repeated until only trace amounts of product were present in the
5 extract. The ethyl acetate extracts were combined. Ethyl acetate was evaporated to give the title product (29 g, 64%) as a white solid.

B.

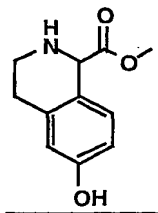
10



To a 4°C solution of Part A compound (3.08 g, 22.5 mmol) in denatured ethanol (70 mL) was added a solution
15 of glyoxylic acid monohydrate (2.0 g, 22 mmol) in ethanol (10 mL) dropwise. Shortly after the addition of glyoxylic acid, a white precipitate formed. The cooling bath was removed, and the reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h at ambient temperature. Filtration gave the
20 title product (3.1 g, 73%) as a white solid: LC/MS (electrospray, + ions) m/z 194(M+H).

C.

25



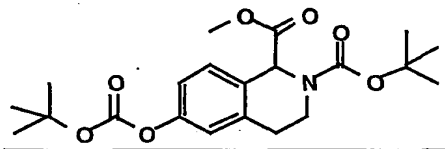
A solution of hydrogen chloride in methanol (150 mL), prepared by the addition of acetyl chloride (13 mL) to methanol (500 mL), was added to Part B compound (6.0

g, 31.1 mmol). The mixture was heated at reflux for 48 h. The solvent was evaporated to give a white residue, to which ethyl acetate and saturated aqueous sodium carbonate were added. The two layers were separated, and
5 extraction of the aqueous layer with ethyl acetate was repeated several times. The ethyl acetate layers were combined and dried over magnesium sulfate. The mixture was filtered, and the filtrate was concentrated to give the title product (3.93 g, 61%) as a yellow solid: LC/MS
10 (electrospray, + ions) m/z 208 (M+H).

Example 1B

An alternative procedure for the preparation of
15 Example 1 Part C compound follows:

A.

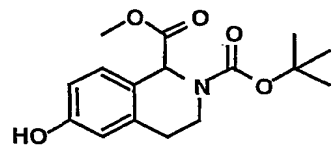


20

To a mixture of Example 1 Part B compound (3.0 g, 14.5 mmol) and di-tert-butyl dicarbonate (8.21 g, 37.6 mmol) was added tetrahydrofuran (75 mL). This mixture was stirred to give a slurry. Triethylamine (5.3 mL,
25 38.0 mmol) was added, and the reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 18 h. The title compound was used in the next step without work-up.

B.

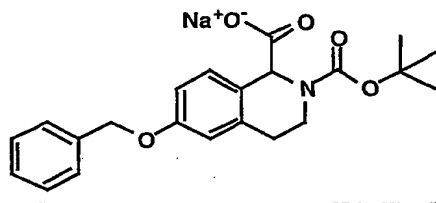
30



To the reaction mixture containing Part A compound was added methanol (30 mL) and then 25 wt% sodium methoxide in methanol (15 mL). The resultant viscous reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 2 h. A solution of 10% acetic acid in water (50 mL) was added. The reaction temperature rose from 22°C to 34°C, and gas evolution was observed. Tetrahydrofuran and methanol were removed by rotovaporation. The product was extracted with dichloromethane (2 x 50 mL). The organic layer was washed with water (50 mL) and brine (25 mL) and dried over sodium sulfate. The mixture was filtered, and the filtrate was concentrated to give the title product (4.6 g) as a white foam: LC/MS (electrospray, + ions) m/z 308(M+H).

15

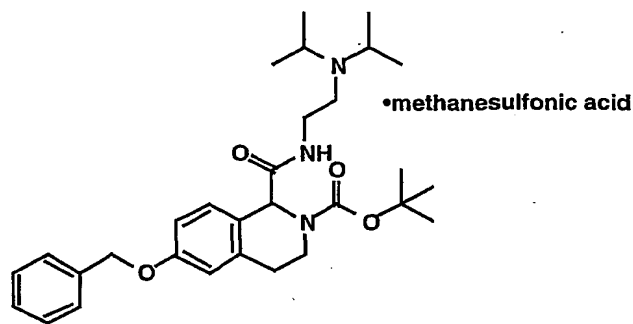
Example 2



20

To a solution of Part D compound from Example 1 (0.60 g, 1.51 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (6 mL) was added 1 N sodium hydroxide solution (6 mL, 6 mmol). After stirring for 45 h, the reaction mixture was transferred to a separatory funnel, and the product was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 10 mL). The organic layers were combined and washed with 1 N sodium hydroxide solution (5 mL) and brine (5 mL) and then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The mixture was filtered, and the filtrate was concentrated and dried in vacuo to give the title compound (0.41 g, 67%) as a white solid.

25
30

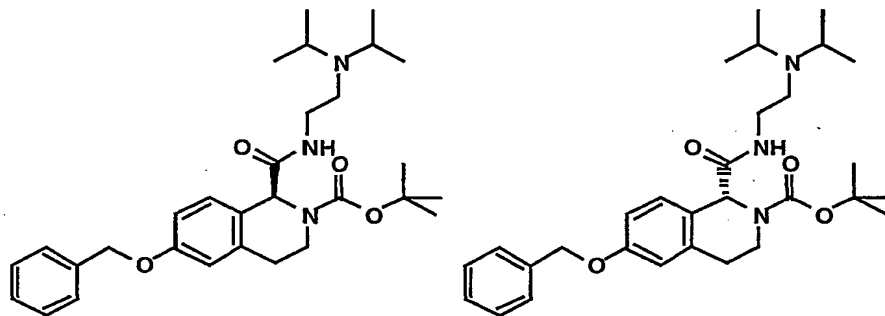
Example 3

5 To a solution of Part F compound from Example 1 (107 mg, 0.210 mmol) in dichloromethane (10 mL) was added methanesulfonic acid (16 μ L, 0.247 mmol). The solvent was evaporated, and the residue was dissolved in acetone. Hexanes was then added. Concentration gave the title
10 product (110 mg, 86%) as a white solid: LC/MS (electrospray, + ions) m/z 510 (M+H).

Example 4

15 Isomer A and Isomer B

A.



20 Example 1, title compound (2 batches of 500 mg) was resolved on Chiralpak OD column (50 x 500 mm), eluting with 20% isopropanol in hexanes to give the title compounds, Isomer A (0.350 g, 35%) and Isomer B (0.356 g, 36%).

Isomer A

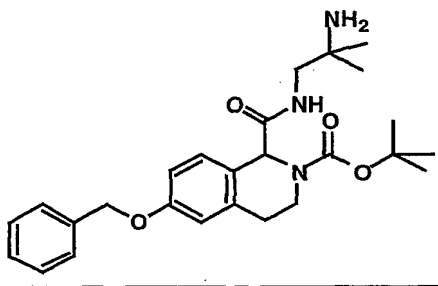
$[\alpha]_D = -22.7^\circ$ (c = 0.1; methanol)

Isomer B

$[\alpha]_D = +28.4^\circ$ (c = 0.1; methanol)

5

Example 5



10 A solution of Part E compound from Example 1 (100
mg, 0.26 mmol) in dimethylformamide was treated with 1,2-
diamino-2-methylpropane (27 μ L, 0.26 mmol) followed by 1-
hydroxy-7-azabenzotriazole (42 mg, 0.31 mmol) and 1,3-
diisopropylcarbodiimide (50 μ L, 0.32 mmol), and the
15 reaction mixture was stirred overnight at ambient
temperature. The crude reaction mixture was loaded onto
a SCX column that had been washed with methanol. The
column was washed with methanol (3 x 10 mL) and then the
product was eluted from the column with 2.0 M ammonia in
20 methanol (6 mL). Evaporation of the solvent gave the
title product (109 mg, 92%) as a white solid: LC/MS
(electrospray, + ions) m/z 454 (M+H).

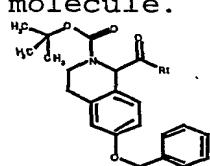
Examples 6 to 26

25

In a manner analogous to that of Example 5,
Examples 6-26 listed in the table below were prepared
from Part E compound of Example 1 and the respective
amines. Examples 6 to 26 compounds were purified by
30 preparative HPLC, eluting with a gradient system of
methanol and water with 0.2% trifluoroacetic acid and
neutralized with sodium bicarbonate. Example 19-26

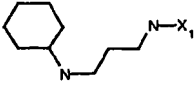
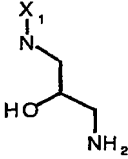
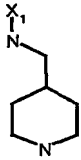
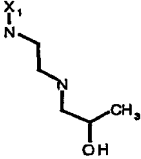

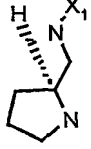
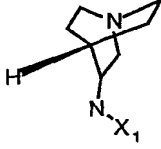
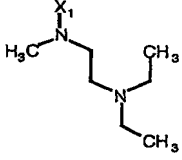
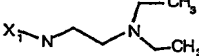
compounds were prepared as methanesulfonic acids in a manner analogous to that of Example 3, except that exactly one equivalent of methanesulfonic acid was used.

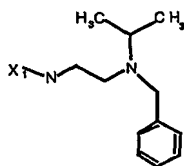
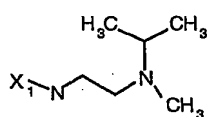
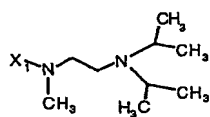
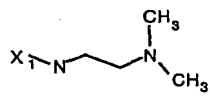
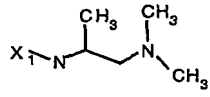
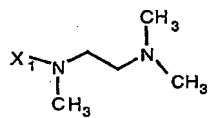
In the tables of compounds which follow, the X_1 designation refers to the point of attachment of the particular R_1 moiety shown to the remainder of the molecule.

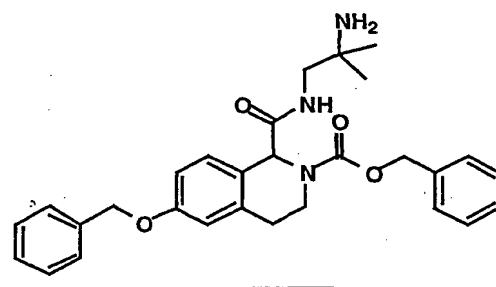


= X_1 - R_1

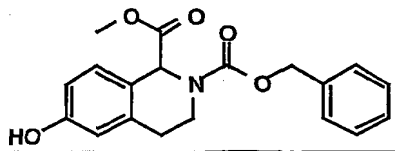
Example No.	X_1 - R_1	LC/MS (M + H) ⁺
6		482
7		477
8		491
9		468
10		468
11		494

12		522
13		456
14		480
15		484
16		470
17		466
18		492
19		496
20		482

21		558
22		482
23		524
24		454
25		468
26		468

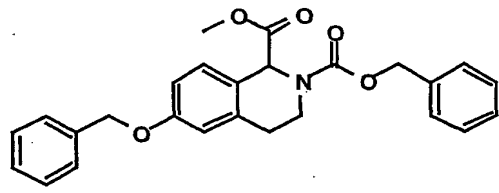
Example 27

A.



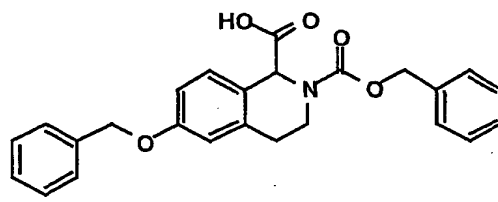
To a suspension of Part B compound from Example 1 (5.0 g, 24 mmol) in dichloromethane (100 mL) was added triethylamine (4.0 mL, 29 mmol). The mixture was cooled to 4°C and benzylchloroformate (4.1 mL, 29 mmol) was added dropwise. The reaction mixture became clear and was stirred for 15 min. Additional dichloromethane was added and was washed with water followed by ~5% citric acid solution. The organic layer was dried over magnesium sulfate, and the mixture was filtered. The filtrate was concentrated to give the title compound (8.0 g, 97%) as a yellow solid.

B.



A heterogeneous mixture of Part A compound (8.0 g, 23.5 mmol), benzyl bromide (4.33 g, 23.5 mmol) and potassium carbonate (13 g, 94.1 mmol) in dimethylformamide (20 mL) was stirred at ambient temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was concentrated, and the residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate (300 mL). The organic layer was washed with water (3 x 200 mL) and dried over magnesium sulfate. The mixture was filtered, and the filtrate was concentrated. Flash column chromatography (1:1 ethyl acetate/hexanes) gave the title product (9.2 g, 91%) as a yellow syrup.

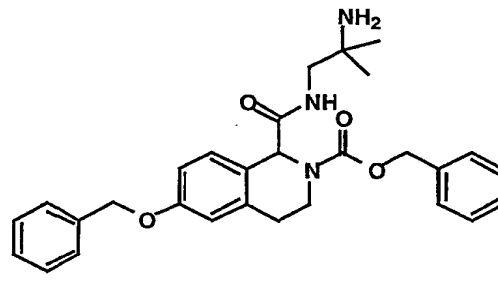
C.



- A solution of the methyl ester from Part B
5. compound (3.6 g, 8.38 mmol) in methanol (3 mL) and tetrahydrofuran (3 mL) was treated with 10 M aqueous sodium hydroxide (2 mL, 20 mmol) and stirred at ambient temperature for 2 h. The reaction solution was acidified with 2 N hydrochloric acid solution to pH ~1-2. The
- 10 product was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with brine (2x) and dried over magnesium sulfate. The mixture was filtered, and the filtrate was concentrated to give the title product (3.0 g, 86%) as a yellow solid: LC/MS (electrospray, + ions) m/z 418(M+H).

15

D.

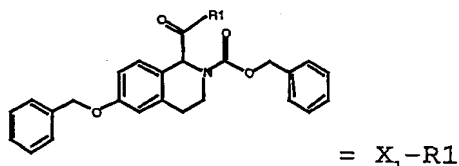


- 20 A solution of Part C compound (100 mg, 0.24 mmol) in dimethylformamide (3 mL) was treated with 1,2-diamino-2-methylpropane (30 μ L, 0.29 mmol) followed by 1-hydroxy-7-azabenzotriazole (40 mg, 0.29 mmol) and 1,3-diisopropylcarbodiimide (45 μ L, 0.29 mmol). The reaction
- 25 mixture was stirred at ambient temperature overnight. The solvent was removed, and the residue was dissolved in methanol. This solution was applied to a CUBC x 12M6 column, which was prewashed with methanol (10 mL). The

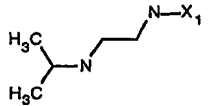
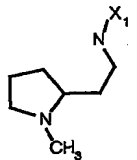
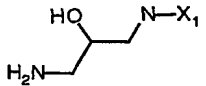
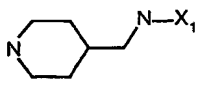
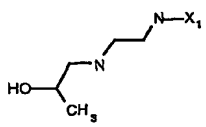
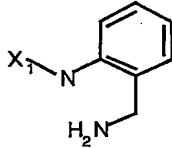
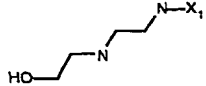
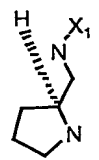
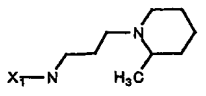
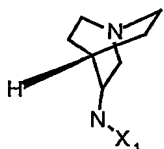
column was washed with methanol (3 x 10 mL), and then the product was eluted with 2 M ammonium in methanol (10 mL). Evaporation of the solvent gave the title compound (110 mg, 94%) as a white solid: LC/MS (electrospray, + ions) m/z 488 (M+H).

Examples 28 to 45

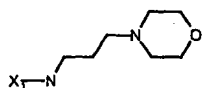
In a manner analogous to that of Example 27, Examples 28-45 listed in the table below were prepared from Part C compound of Example 27 and the respective amines. Examples 38 and 45 compounds were purified by preparative HPLC, eluting with a gradient system of methanol and water with 0.2% trifluoroacetic acid. These compounds were isolated as trifluoroacetic acid salts.



Example No.	X ₁ -R ₁	LC/MS (M + H) ⁺
28		516
29		511
30		522
31		525
32		502

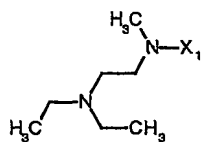
33		502
34		528
35		490
36		514
37		518
38		522
39		504
40		500
41		556
42		526

43



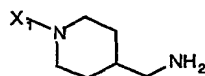
544

44

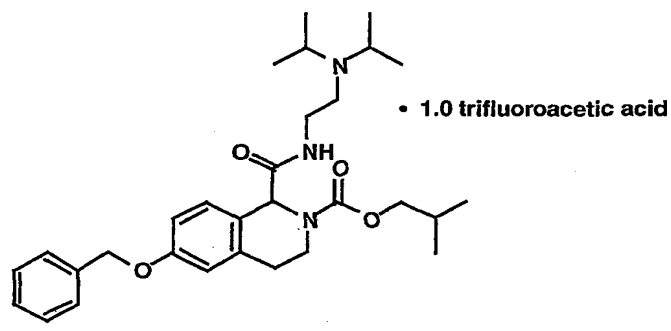


530

45

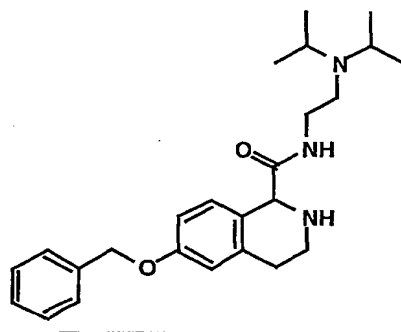


514

Example 46

5

A.

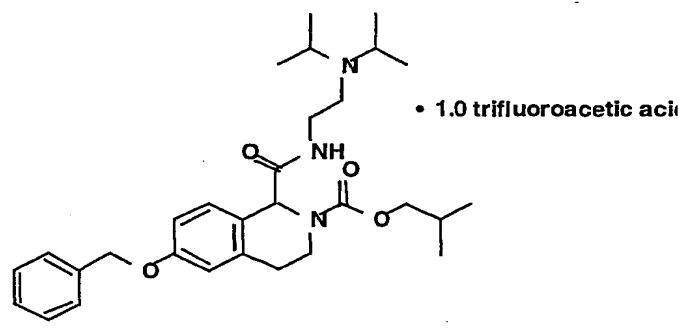


10

To a flask containing Example 1, title compound, (1.57 g, 3.1 mol) was slowly added 4 N hydrogen chloride in dioxane (10 mL, 40 mol) with a syringe at ambient temperature. It was stirred for 1 h and then

concentrated. The residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate and then the pH was adjusted to ~pH 8 with the addition of 1 N sodium hydroxide solution. The ethyl acetate layer was separated and dried over sodium sulfate. The mixture was filtered and the filtrate concentrated to give the title compound (1.13 g, 89%) as a yellow oil: LC/MS (electrospray, + ions) m/z 410 (M+H).

B.

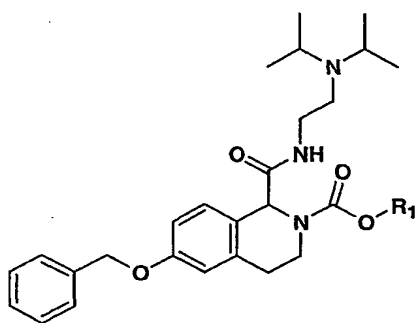


To a 4°C solution of Part A compound (60.0 mg, 0.147 mmol) and triethylamine (30 µL, 0.215 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (10 mL) was added isobutyl chloroformate (28.5 µL, 0.220 mmol). The mixture was stirred at 0°C to 10°C for 1 h. The mixture was concentrated, and the concentrate was purified by preparative HPLC, eluting with a gradient system of 30-100% B (where A = 90% water, 10% methanol, 0.2% trifluoroacetic acid and B = 90% methanol, 10% water, 0.2% trifluoroacetic acid), to give the title compound (81 mg, 89%) as a yellow oil: HPLC rt = 3.99 min; LC/MS (electrospray, + ions) m/z 510 (M+H).

Example 47 to 54

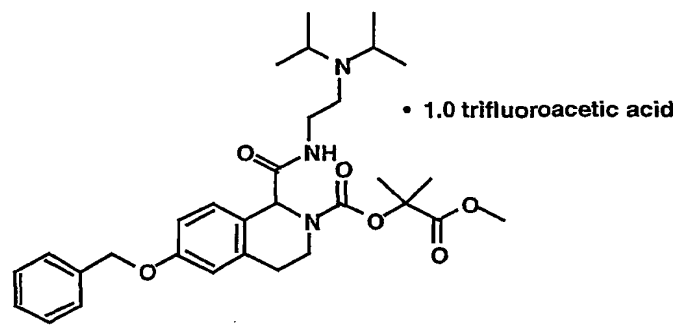
In a manner analogous to that of Example 46, Examples 47-54 compounds listed in the table below were

prepared from Part A compound from Example 46 and the respective chloroformate.

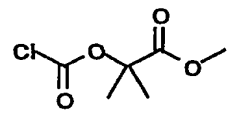


= X₁-R₁

Example No.	X ₁ -R ₁	LC/MS (M + H) +
47		544
48		468
49		482
50		496
51		510
52		494
53		592
54		530

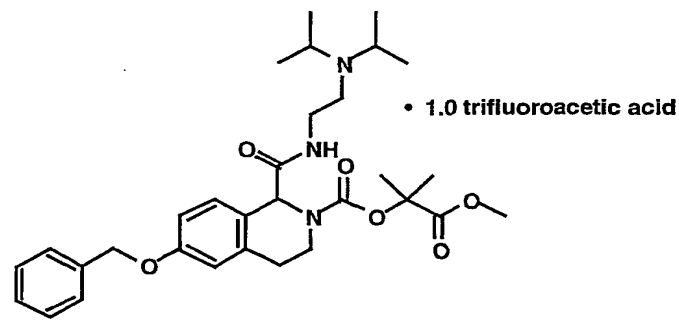
Example 55

5 A.



To a -5°C solution of methyl 2-hydroxyisobutyrate (118 mg, 1.0 mmol) and triethylamine (139 μL , 1.0 mmol) in dichloromethane (4 mL) was added 1.9 M phosgene in toluene (0.8 mL, 1.5 mmol). After stirring for 1 h between -5 to 0°C , the reaction mixture was concentrated and used in the next procedure without purification.

15 B.



At 0°C , a solution of Part A compound (1.0 mmol) in dichloromethane (5 mL) was treated with Part A compound from Example 46 (45 mg, 0.11 mmol) followed by triethylamine (111 μL , 0.80 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at 0°C to 5°C for 2 h and then concentrated.

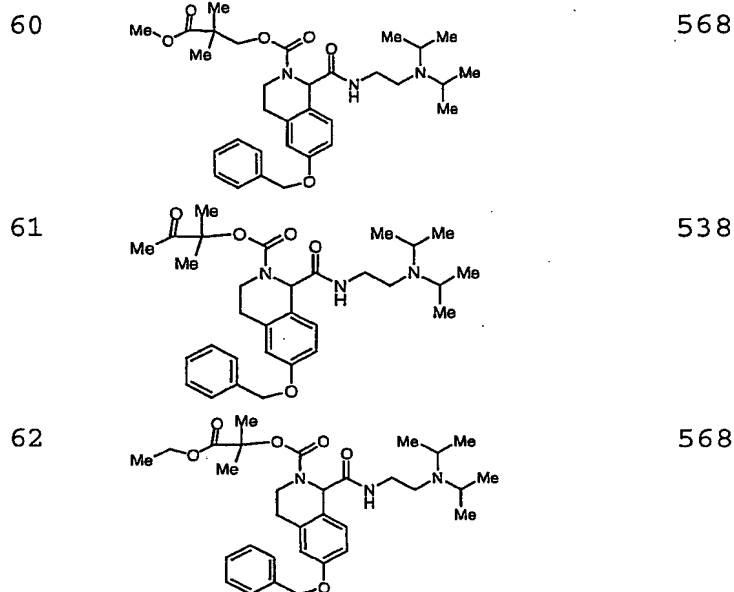
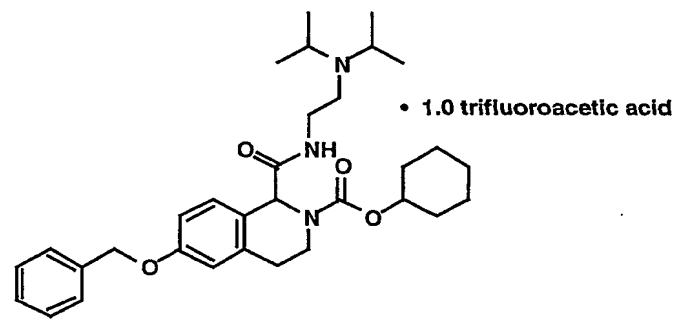
Purification by preparative HPLC, eluting with a gradient system of 30-100% B (where A = 90% water, 10% methanol, 0.2% trifluoroacetic acid and B = 90% methanol, 10% water, 0.2% trifluoroacetic acid), gave the title
5 compound (52.2 mg, 71%) as a yellow oil: HPLC_{Ca} rt = 3.81 min; LC/MS (electrospray, + ions) m/z 554(M+H).

Examples 56 to 62

10 In a manner analogous to that of Example 55, Examples 56-62 compounds listed in the table below were prepared from Part A compound from Example 46 and the respective chloroformate prepared as in Example 55 Part A.

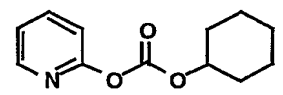
15

Example	Structure	LC/MS (M + H) +
No.		
56		602
57		540
58		538
59		526

**Example 63**

5

A.

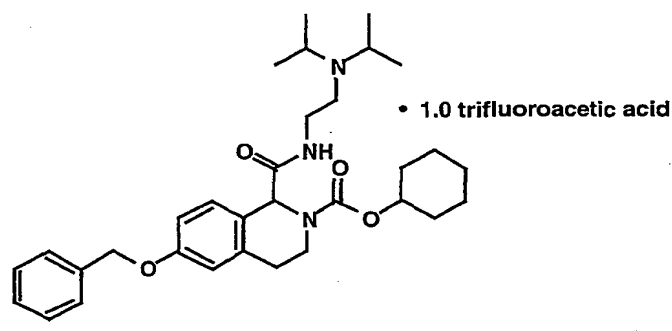


A mixture of cyclohexanol (12.5 μ L, 0.12 mmol),
 10 carbonic acid di-2-pyridyl ester (25.9 mg, 0.12 mmol) and
 triethylamine (16.7 μ L, 0.12 mmol) in dichloromethane (5
 mL) was stirred at ambient temperature overnight. The
 reaction mixture was concentrated, and the residue was
 partitioned between ethyl acetate (20 mL) and
 15 concentrated sodium carbonate solution. The two layers

were separated, and the organic layer was washed with brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The mixture was filtered, and the filtrate was concentrated. The title product was purified by silica gel preparative TLC,
5 eluting with 1:1 dichloromethane/ethyl acetate, and isolated in a yield of 26 mg (98%).

10

B.

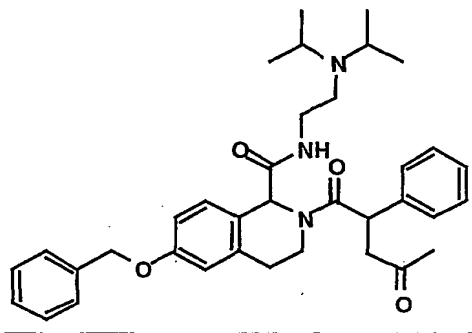


To a solution of Part A compound from Example 46
15 (81.8 mg, 0.20 mmol) and triethylamine (27.8 μ L, 0.20 mmol) in dichloromethane (7 mL) was added Part A compound (26 mg, 0.12 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature under nitrogen for 12 h. The mixture was purified by a SCX column as follows. The column was
20 conditioned by rinsing with methanol (10 mL). The reaction mixture was loaded onto the column, followed by methanol (2 x 20 mL) and finally, the product was eluted with 2 N ammonia in methanol (6 mL). Further
purification by preparative HPLC, eluting with 30-100% B
25 (where A = 90% water, 10% methanol, 0.2% trifluoroacetic acid and B = 90% methanol, 10% water, 0.2% trifluoroacetic acid), gave the title compound (49.7 mg, 65%) as a yellow oil: LC/MS (electrospray, + ions) m/z 536(M+H).

30

Example 64

Isomer A and Isomer B

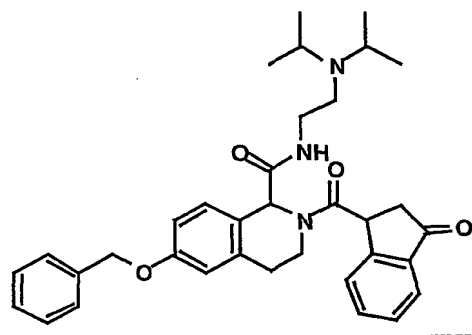


A solution of Part A compound from Example 46
5 (41.0 mg, 0.1 mmol) in dichloromethane (0.5 mL) was added
to 2-phenyllevulinic acid (57.7 mg, 0.3 mmol) in a test
tube. To the resultant mixture was added a solution of
1-hydroxybenzotriazole hydrate (33.8 mg, 0.25 mmol) in
tetrahydrofuran (0.75 mL) followed by 1,3-
10 diisopropylcarbodiimide (31.6 mg, 0.25 mmol). The
reaction was stirred overnight. Methanol (3 mL) was
added to ensure the reaction mixture was homogeneous.
The mixture was purified by a SCX column as follows. The
column was conditioned by rinsing with methanol (10 mL)
15 and then pushing through air (10 mL). The reaction
mixture was loaded onto the column. Air (10 mL) was
pushed through the column followed by methanol (2 x 20
mL) and air (10 mL). Finally, the product was eluted
with 2 N ammonia in methanol (6 mL) followed by air (10
20 mL). The solvent was removed from the sample by the use
of a speed vacuum to give the two isomers of the title
compound (56.5 mg, 97%) as an oil: HPLCb rt = 3.73 and
3.92 LC/MS (electrospray, + ions) m/z 584(M+H).

25

Example 65

Isomer A and Isomer B



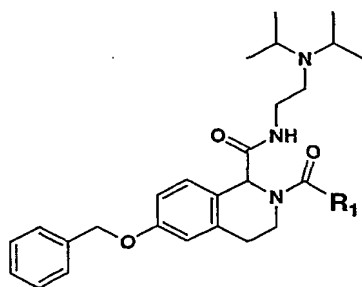
In a manner analogous to that of Example 64, the two isomers of the title compound were prepared from Part A compound from Example 46 (41.0 mg, 0.1 mmol) and 3-oxo-1-indanecarboxylic acid (52.9 mg, 0.3 mmol) in yield of 55.2 mg (97%) as an oil: HPLC_b rt = 3.45 and 3.51 min; LC/MS (electrospray, + ions) m/z 568 (M+H).

10

Examples 66 to 200

In a manner analogous to that of Examples 64 and 65, Examples 66-200 listed in the table below were prepared from Part A compound from Example 46 (0.1 mmol) and the respective carboxylic acid (0.3 mmol). A few compounds were purified by preparative HPLC, eluting with a gradient system of methanol and water with 0.2% trifluoroacetic acid. These compounds were isolated as trifluoroacetic acid salts.

20

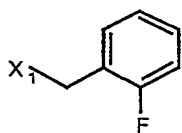
= X₁-R1

Example
No.

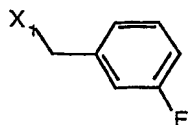
X₁-R1

LC/MS
(M + H)⁺

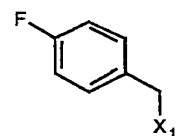
66 546



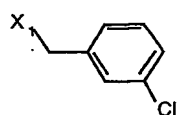
67 546



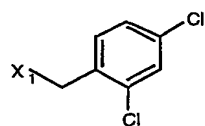
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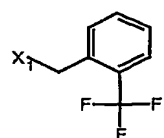
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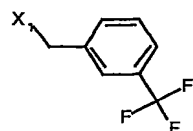
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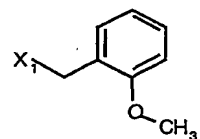
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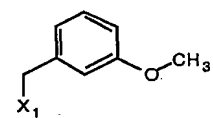
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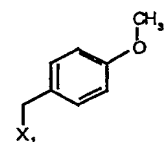
73 558



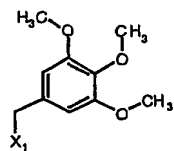
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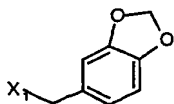
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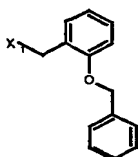
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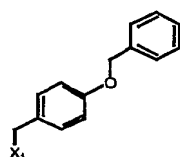
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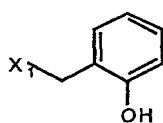
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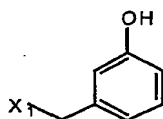
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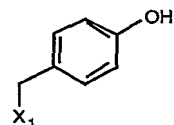
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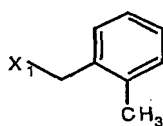
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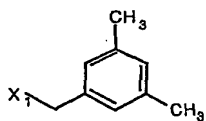
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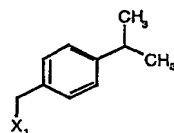
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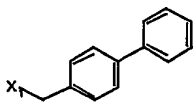
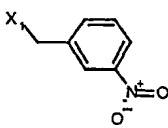
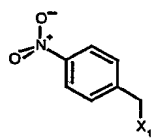
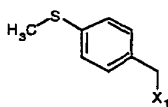
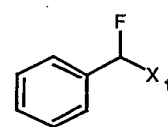
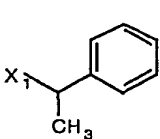
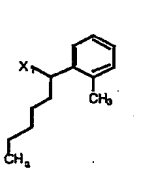
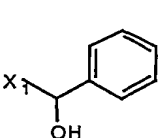
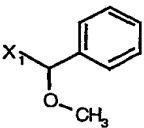
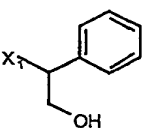


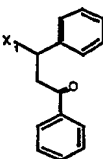
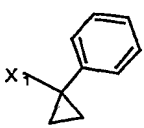
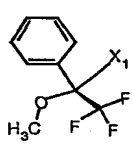
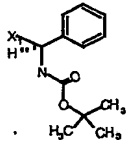
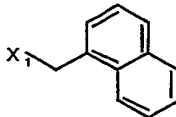
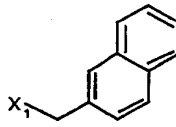
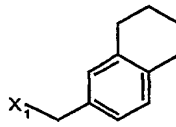
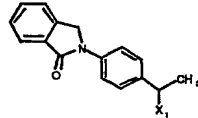
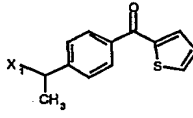
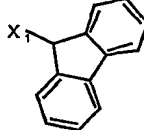
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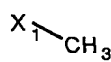
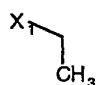
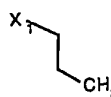
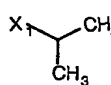
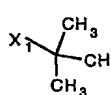
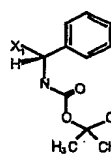
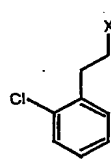
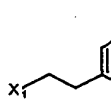
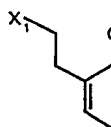
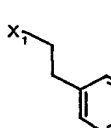
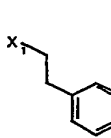
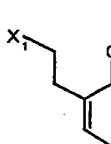


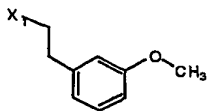
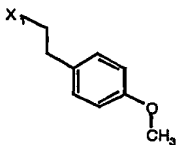
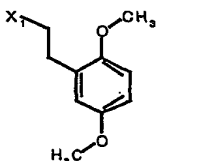
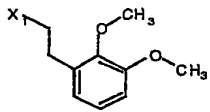
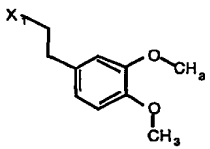
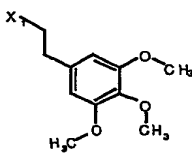
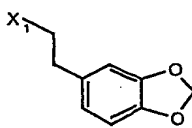
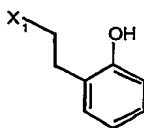
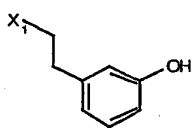
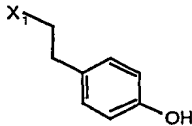
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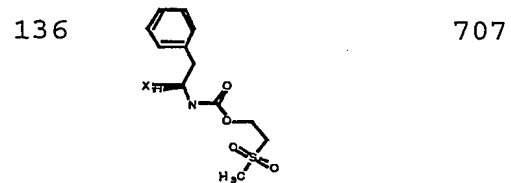
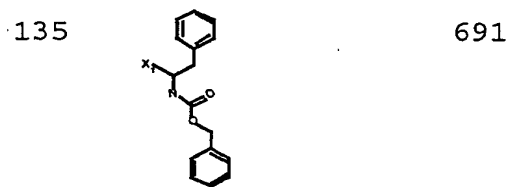
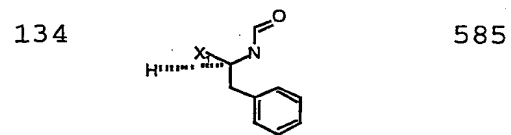
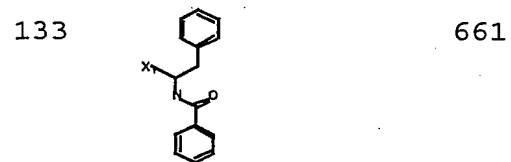
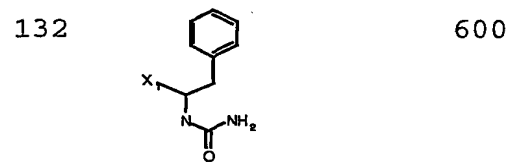
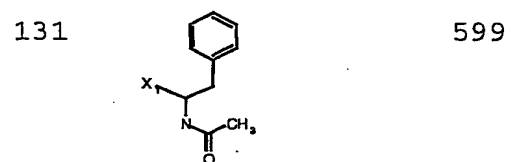
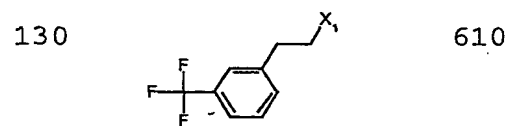
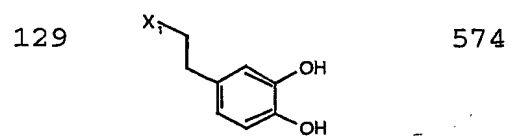
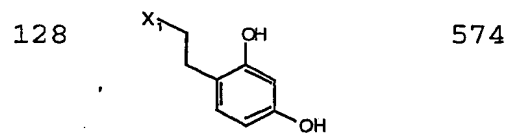


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88		573
89		574
90		546
91		542
92		612
93		544
94		558
95		558

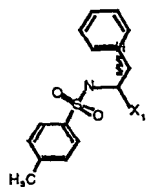
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97		554
98		626
99		643
100		578
101		578
102		582
103		673
104		652
105		602

106		452
107		466
108		480
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110		494
111		643
112		576
113		576
114		556
115		556
116		556
117		572

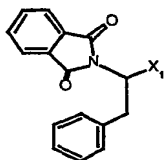
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122		602
123		632
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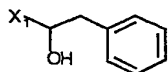
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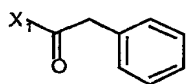
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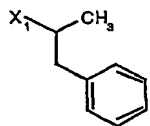
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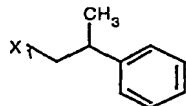
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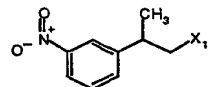
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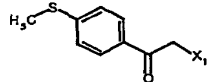
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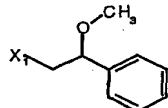
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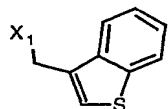
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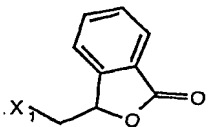
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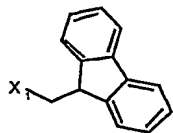
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147 584

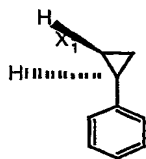


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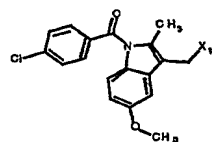
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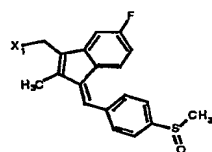
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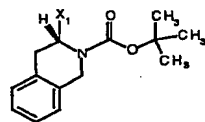
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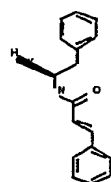
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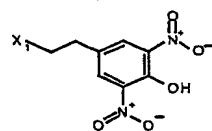
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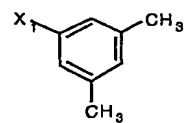
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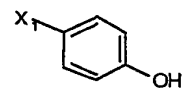
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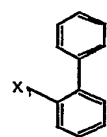
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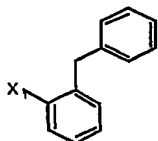
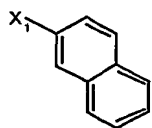
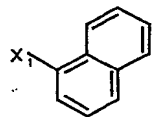
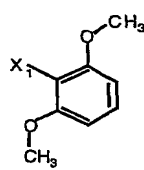
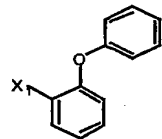
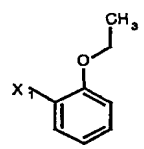
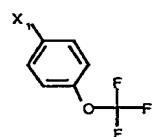
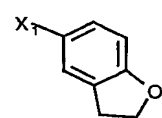
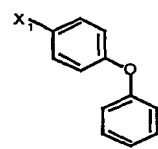
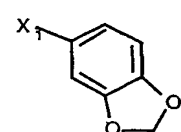


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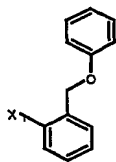
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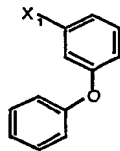
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167		558

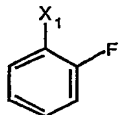
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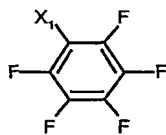
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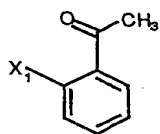
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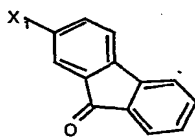
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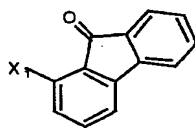
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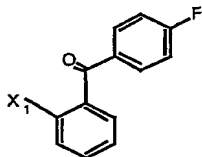
173 616



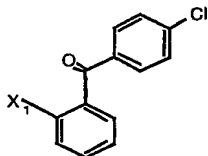
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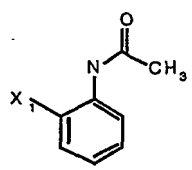
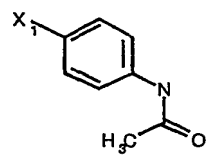
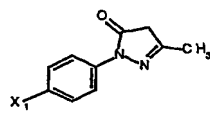
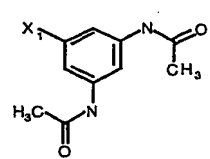
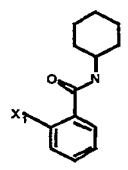
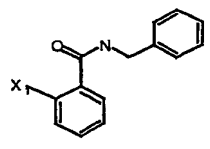
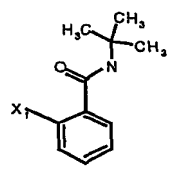
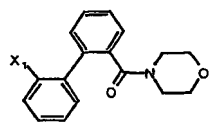
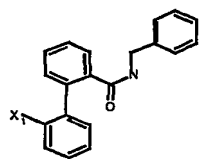


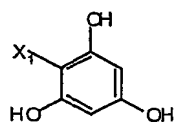
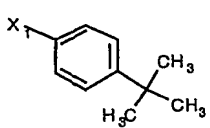
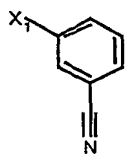
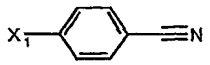
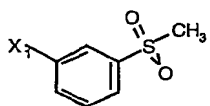
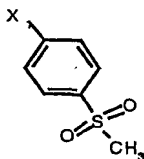
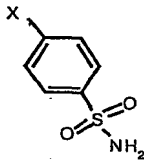
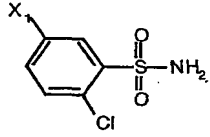
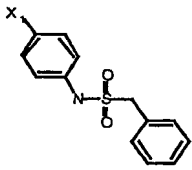
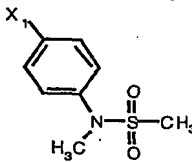
175 636



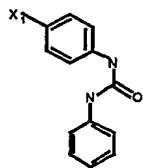
176 652



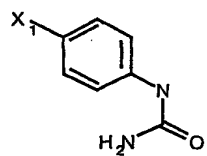
177		571
178		571
179		610
180		628
181		639
182		647
183		613
184		703
185		723

186		562
187		570
188		539
189		539
190		592
191		592
192		593
193		627
194		683
195		621

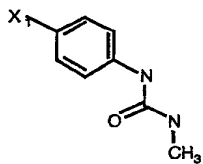
196 648



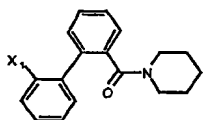
197 572



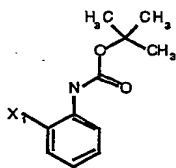
198 586

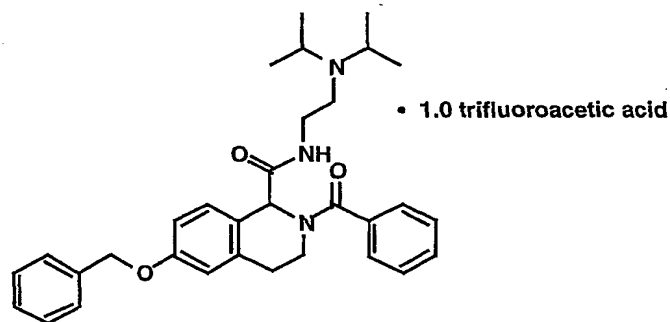


199 701



200 629



Example 201

5 To a 0°C solution of benzoyl chloride (28.1 mg, 0.2 mmol) in dichloromethane (0.5 mL) was added Part A compound from Example 46 (61 mg, 0.15 mmol) followed by triethylamine (27 µL, 0.19 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature under nitrogen

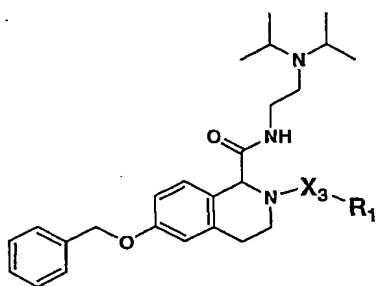
10 overnight and then was concentrated. The residue was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The two layers were separated, and the ethyl acetate layer was concentrated. Purification by preparative HPLC, eluting with 30-100% B (where A = 90% water, 10% methanol, 0.2%

15 trifluoroacetic acid and B = 90% methanol, 10% water, 0.2% trifluoroacetic acid), gave the title compound (61.5 mg, 66%) as a pale yellow semi-solid/oil: LC/MS (electrospray, + ions) m/z 514 (M+H).

20

Examples 202 to 214

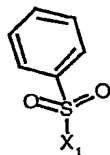
25 In a manner analogous to that of Example 201, Examples 202-214 in the table below were prepared from Part A compound from Example 46 and the respective acid chloride, sulfonyl chloride, sulfamoyl chloride.



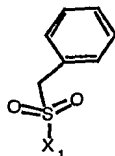
= X_1 -X3-R1

Example No.	X_1 -X3-R1	LC/MS (M + H) +
202		528
203		542
204		508
205		488
206		502
207		516
208		530

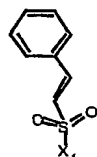
209 550



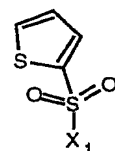
210 564



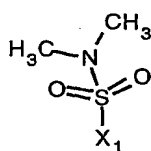
211 576



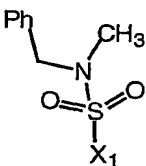
212 556



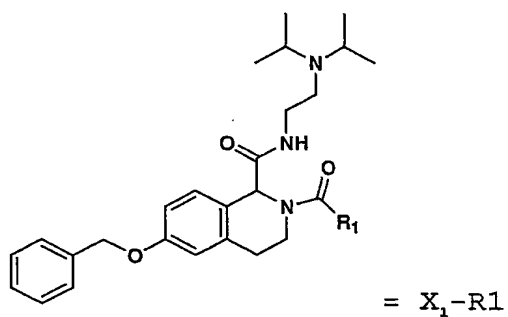
213 517



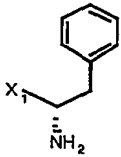
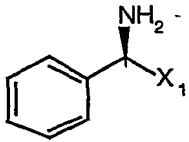
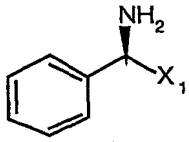
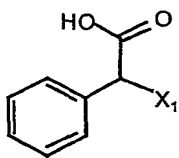
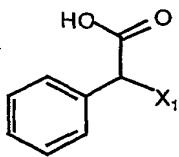
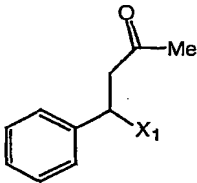
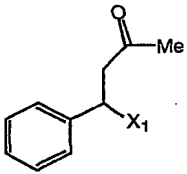
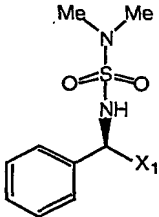
214 593

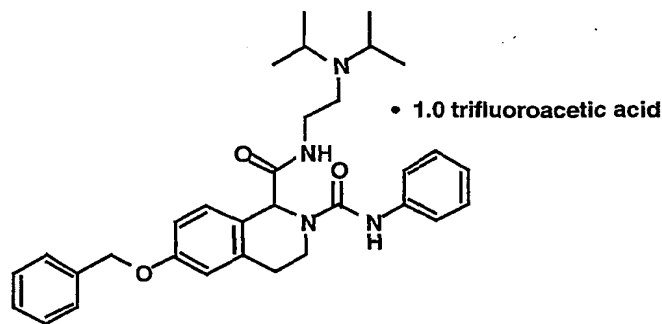
**Examples 215 to 229**

Examples 215-229 were prepared by methods
5 described in earlier examples and by methods known in the
art starting from Part A compound from Example 46 and the
corresponding carboxylic acid.

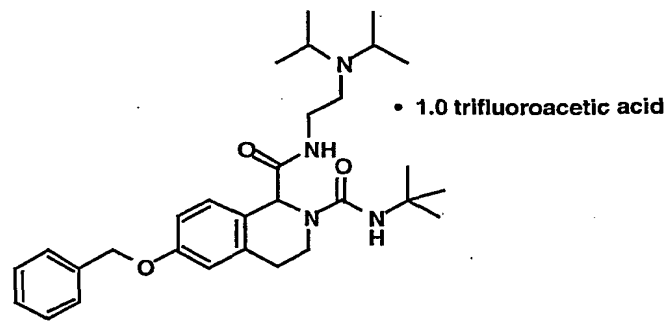


Example No.	X ₁ -R ₁	LC/MS (M + H) ⁺
215		556
216		543
217		586
218		657
219		585
220		737
221		662

222		557
223		543
224		543
225		572
226		572
227 Isomer A		584
228 Isomer B		584
229		650

Example 230

5 To a solution of Part A compound from Example 46
(61 mg, 0.15 mmol) in dichloromethane (0.5 mL) was added
phenyl isocyanate (19.7 mg, 0.165 mmol) via a syringe.
Additional dichloromethane (0.5 mL) was added. The
10 reaction mixture was stirred overnight, and then it was
concentrated. Purification on preparative HPLC, eluting
with a gradient system of 30-100% B (where A = 90% water,
10% methanol, 0.2% trifluoroacetic acid and B = 90%
methanol, 10% water, 0.2% trifluoroacetic acid), gave the
title compound (81 mg, 85%) as a white foam: HPLCb rt =
15 3.70 min.; LC/MS (electrospray, + ions) m/z 529 (M+H).

Example 231

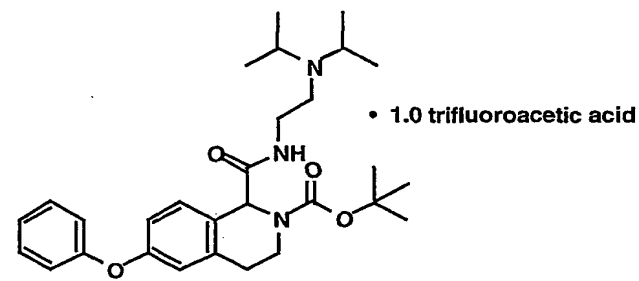
20

In a manner analogous to that of Example 230, the
title compound was prepared from Part A compound from
Example 46 (61 mg, 0.15 mmol) and *tert*-butyl isocyanate
(16.4 mg, 0.165 mmol) in a yield of 69.5 mg (75%) as a

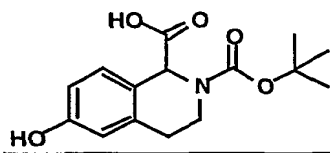
white semi-solid/oil: HPLC_{CB} rt = 3.71 min.; LC/MS
(electrospray, + ions) m/z 509 (M+H).

Example 232

5



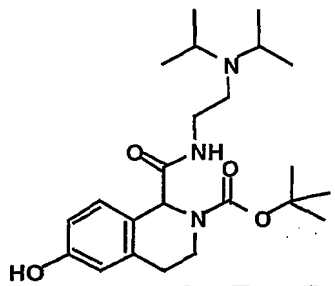
A.



10

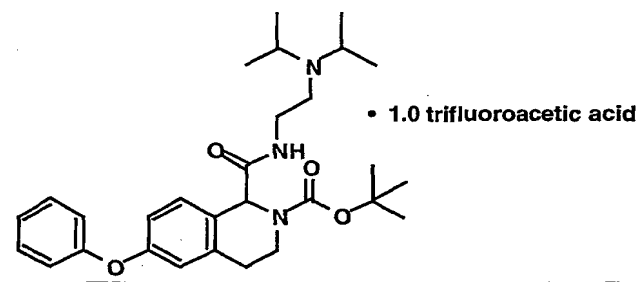
To a solution of Part C compound from Example 1 (1.00 g, 3.25 mmol) in methanol (1 mL) and tetrahydrofuran (1 mL) was added a solution of sodium hydroxide (260 mg, 6.5 mmol) in water (650 μ L). The reaction was stirred overnight at ambient temperature, heated at 60°C for 6 h and then stirred at ambient temperature overnight. The solvent was removed *in vacuo*, and the residue was partitioned between water and ethyl acetate. The aqueous layer was separated and acidified with 6 N hydrochloric acid solution to pH ~3 and extracted with ethyl acetate (2x). The organic layers were dried over sodium sulfate and the mixture was filtered. The filtrate was concentrated to give the title compound (930 mg, 97.5%) as a clear oil, which became a white foam.

B.



To a solution of Part A compound (500 mg, 1.7 mmol) and diisopropylethylenediamine (326 μ L, 1.9 mmol) in dimethylformamide (10 mL) was added
 5 diisopropylethylamine (890 μ L, 5.1 mmol) followed by 1-hydroxy-7-azabenzotriazole (325 mg, 2.4 mmol) and 1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride (327 mg, 1.7 mmol). After stirring the reaction mixture
 10 overnight, the mixture was partitioned between ethyl acetate and saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution. The organic layer was washed with water (2x) and brine, and then dried over sodium sulfate. The mixture was filtered and the filtrate concentrated in
 15 vacuo to give the title product (587 mg, 82.1%) as a white foam.

C.



20

To a slurry of Part B compound (50 mg, 0.12 mmol), phenyl boronic acid (29 mg, 0.24 mmol), copper(II) acetate (22 mg, 0.12 mmol) and 4 Å powdered molecular
 25 sieves in dichloromethane (1.2 mL) was added pyridine (48 μ L, 0.60 mmol). The reaction was stirred overnight and then was filtered. The filtrate was concentrated to a

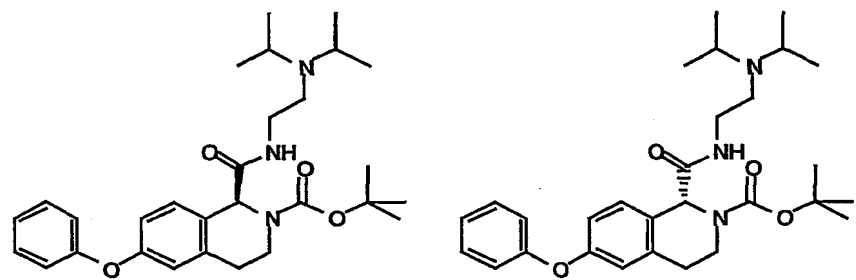
green oil that was purified by preparative HPLC. The title compound (59 mg, 81%) was obtained as a yellow oil: : HPLC₁ rt = 2.2 min.; LC/MS (electrospray, + ions) m/z 496 (M+H).

5

Example 233

Isomer A and Isomer B

A.



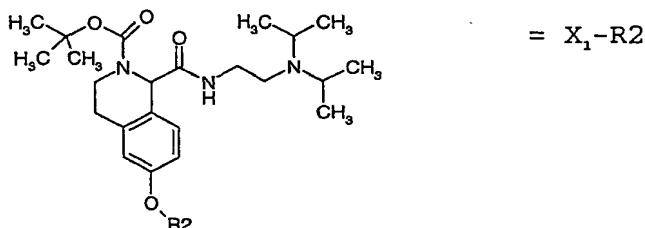
Title compound, Example 232 (70 mg) was resolved on Chiralpak AD column (50 x 500 mm), eluting with 20% isopropanol/hexanes to give the title compounds, Isomer A (28 mg) and Isomer B (30 mg).

Examples 234 to 245

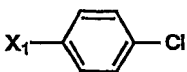
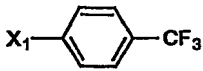
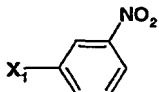
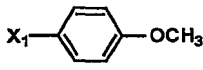
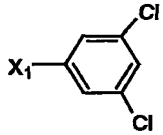
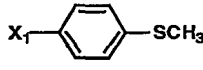
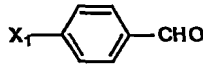
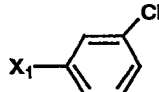
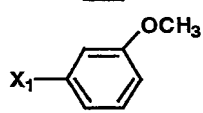
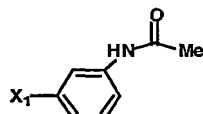
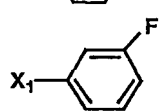
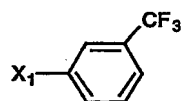
15

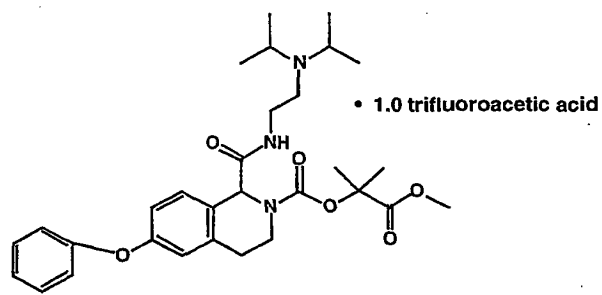
In a manner analogous to that of Example 232, Examples 234-245 compounds listed in the table below were prepared from Part B compound from Example 232 (0.12 mmol) and the respective phenylboronic acid (0.24 mmol).

A few compounds were purified by preparative HPLC, eluting with a gradient system of methanol and water with 0.2% trifluoroacetic acid. These compounds were isolated as trifluoroacetic acid salts.



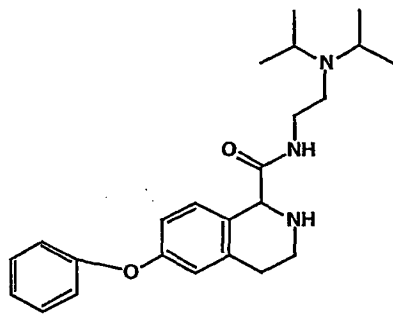
25

Example No.	X ₁ -R ₂	LC/MS (M + H) ⁺
234		531
235		564
236		541
237		526
238		565
239		542
240		524
241		524
242		526
243		553
244		514
245		564

Example 246

A.

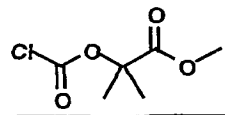
5



To neat title compound from Example 232 (1.56 g, 3.15 mmol) is added 4N hydrogen chloride (7 mL, dioxane solution) at room temperature. After 3 h, the volatiles were removed in vacuo, the residue redissolved in ethyl acetate and the pH adjusted to 8 with 1N sodium hydroxide. The organic layer was dried and concentrated to give the title compound (1.11 g) as a yellow colored oil. LC/MS (electrospray, + ions) m/z 396(M+H).

15

B.



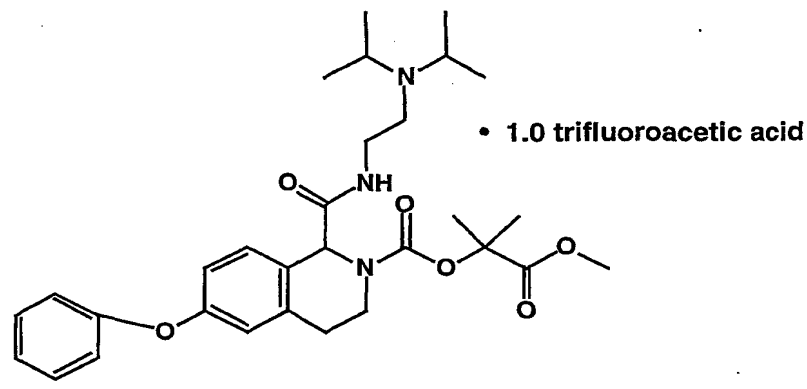
To a 0°C solution of methyl 2-hydroxyisobutyrate (236 mg, 2.0 mmol) and triethylamine (202 mg, 2.0 mmol)

20

in tetrahydrofuran (5 mL) was added 1.9 M phosgene in toluene (1.68 mL, 3.2 mmol). After stirring for 2 h between -5 to 0°C, the reaction mixture was concentrated and used in the next procedure without purification.

5

C.



At 0°C, a solution of Part B compound (2.0 mmol) in dichloromethane (5 mL) was treated with Part A compound (118.9 mg, 0.30 mmol) followed by triethylamine (101.2 mg, 1.0 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at 0°C to 5°C for 2 h and then concentrated. Purification by preparative HPLC, eluting with a gradient system of 40-100% B (where A = 90% water, 10% methanol, 0.2% trifluoroacetic acid and B = 90% methanol, 10% water, 0.2% trifluoroacetic acid), gave the title compound (115.8 mg) as a yellow oil; LC/MS (electrospray, + ions) m/z 540 (M+H).

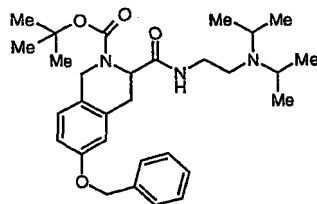
20

Examples 247 to 250

Examples 247-250 listed below can were prepared as shown in Scheme 11 and employing the procedures described above, the working examples, and methods known in the arts.

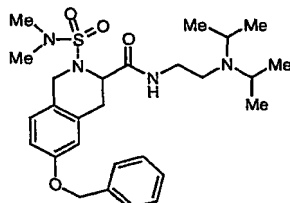
Example No.	Structure	LC/MS (M + H) +
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247



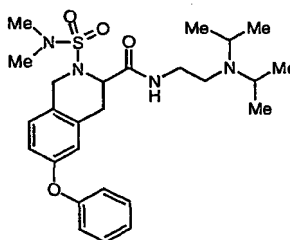
510

248



517

249



503

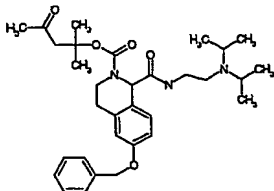
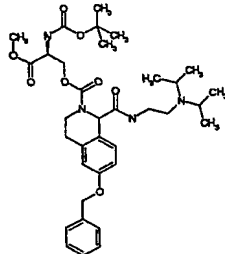
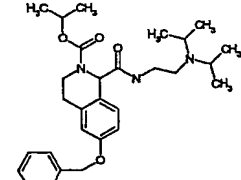
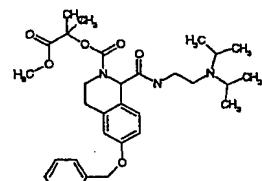
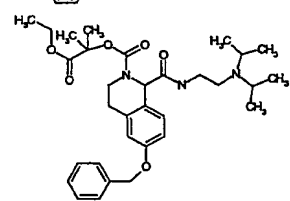
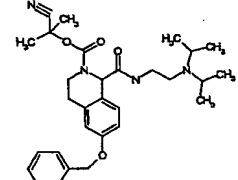
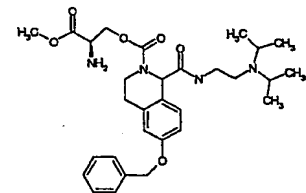
Examples listed below can be prepared from intermediate Part A compound from Example 46 and an alkyl halide:

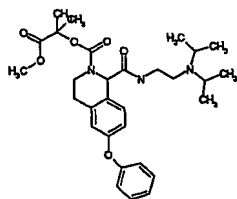
5

Example No.	Structure	LC/MS (M + H) +
250		524

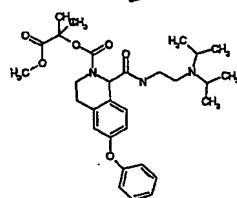
Examples listed in the Table below can be prepared employing the procedures described above, the working examples, and methods known in the arts.

10

Example No.	Structure	LC/MS (M+H) +
251		552
252		655
253		496
254		554
255		568
256		521
257		555

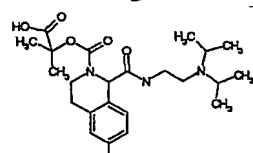
258
Isomer A

540

259
Isomer B

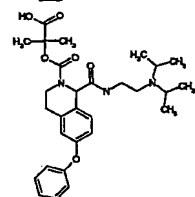
540

260



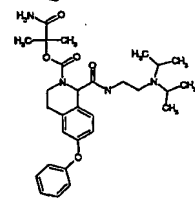
540

261



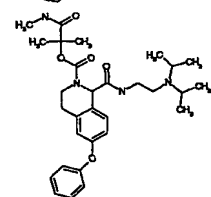
526

262



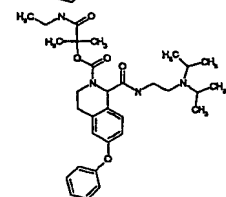
525

263



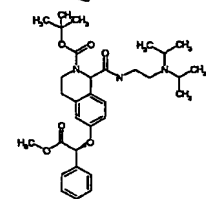
539

264



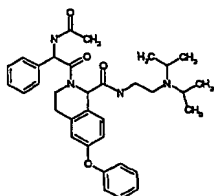
553

265



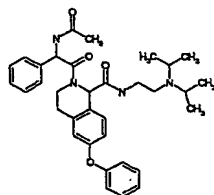
568

266
Diastereomer A



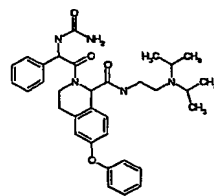
571

267
Diastereomer B



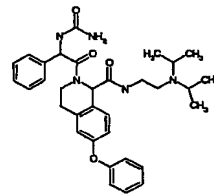
571

268
Diastereomer A



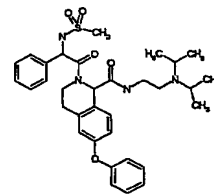
572

269
Diastereomer B



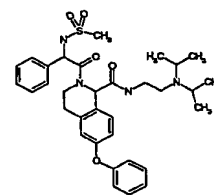
572

270
Diastereomer A



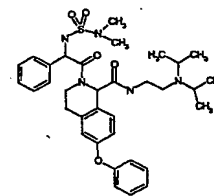
607

271
Diastereomer B



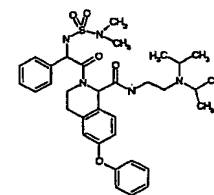
607

272
Diastereomer A



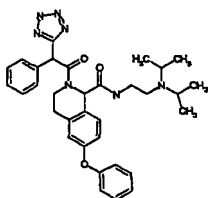
636

273
Diastereomer B

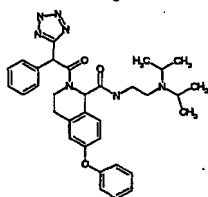


636

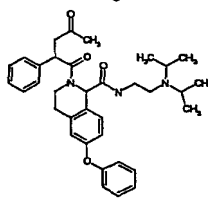
274
Diastereomer A 582



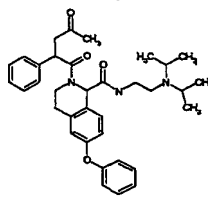
275
Diastereomer B 582



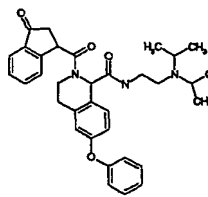
276
Diastereomer A 570



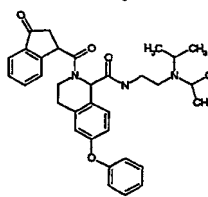
277
Diastereomer B 570



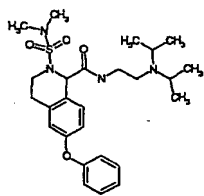
278
Diastereomer A 554



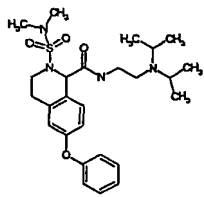
279
Diastereomer B 554



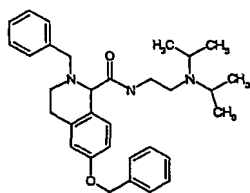
280
Isomer A 503



281
Isomer B 503

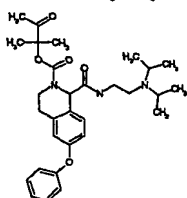


282



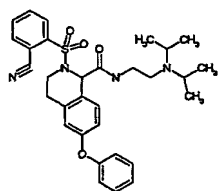
500

283



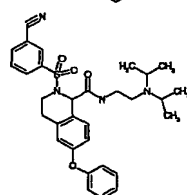
524

284



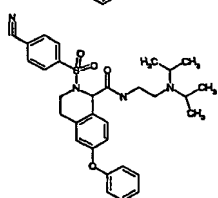
561

285



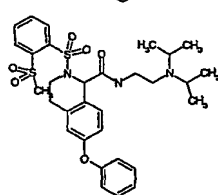
561

286



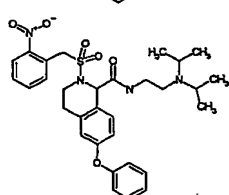
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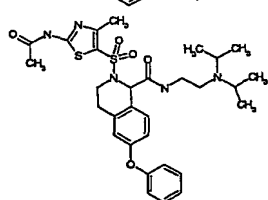
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288



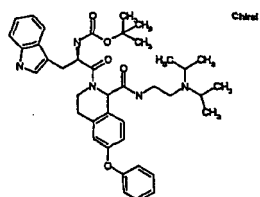
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289



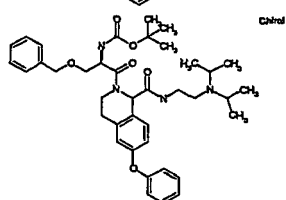
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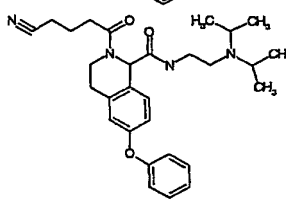
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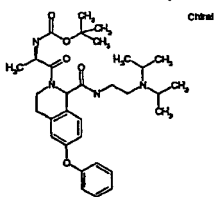
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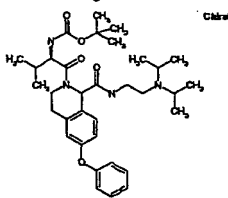
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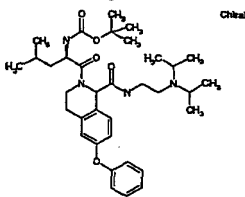
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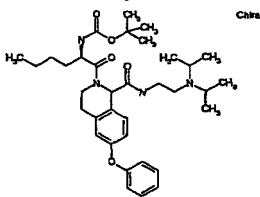
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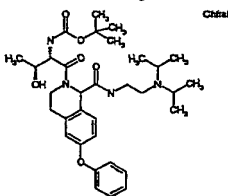
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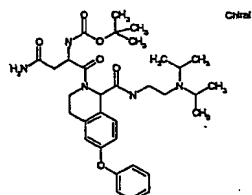
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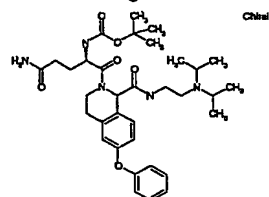
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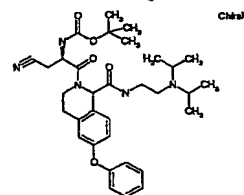
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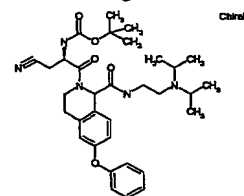
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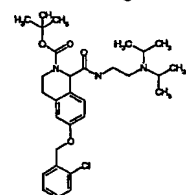
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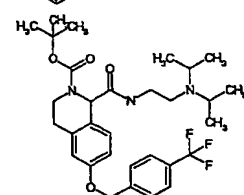
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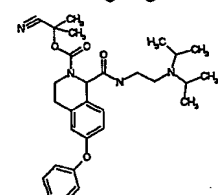
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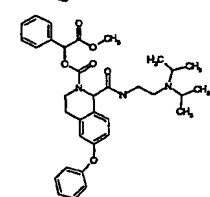
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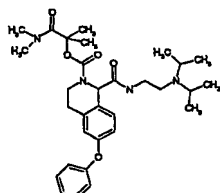
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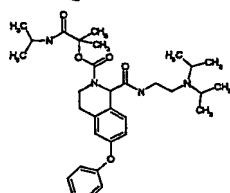
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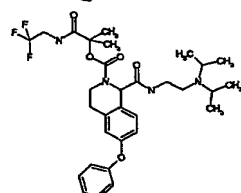
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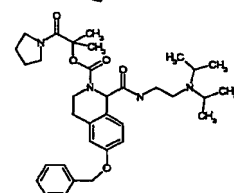
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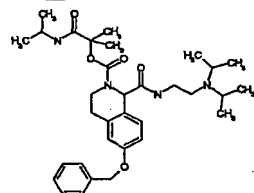
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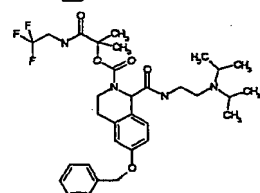
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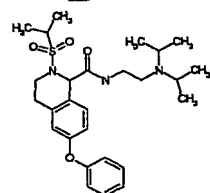
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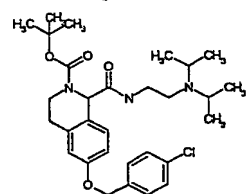
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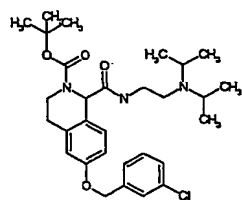
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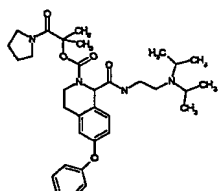
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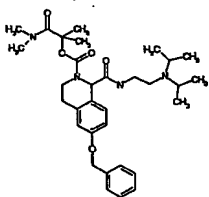
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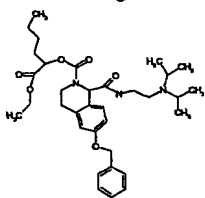
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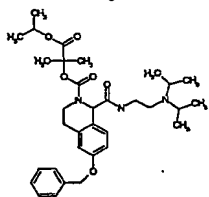
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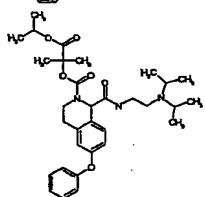
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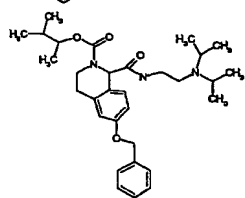
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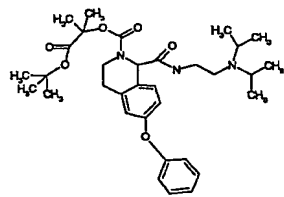
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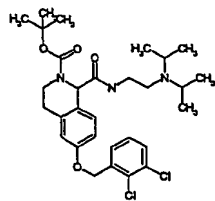
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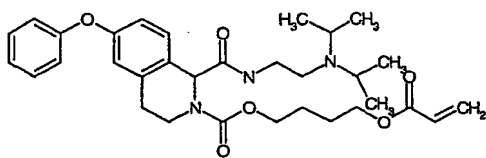
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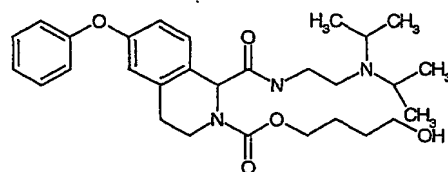
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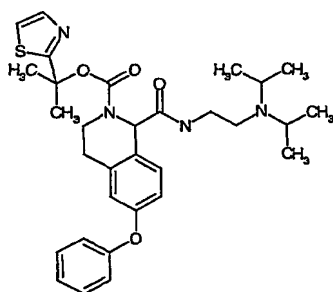
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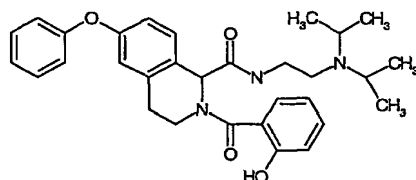
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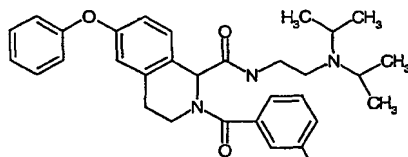
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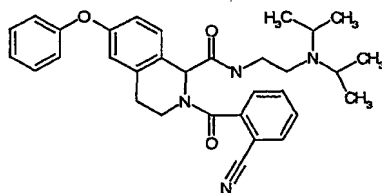
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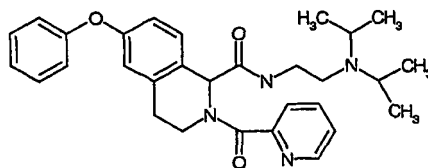
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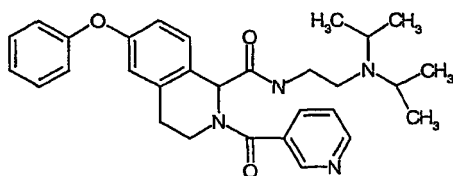
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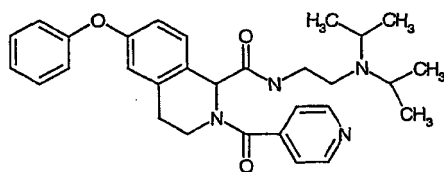
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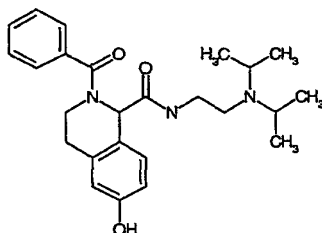
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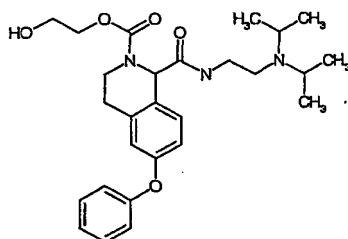
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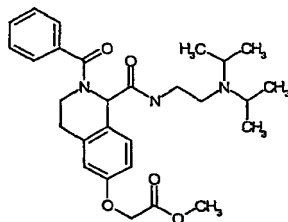
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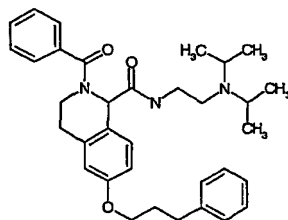
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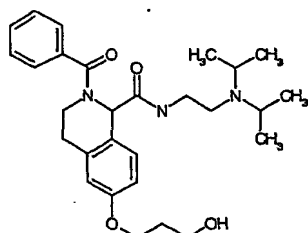
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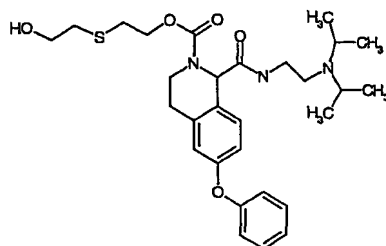
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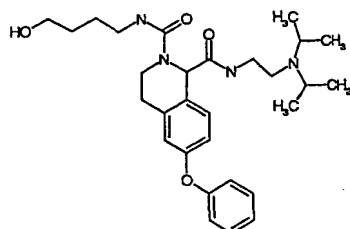
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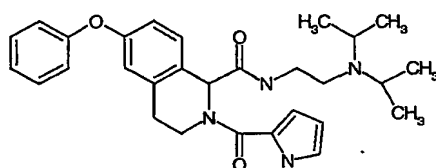
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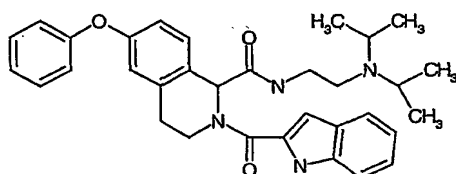
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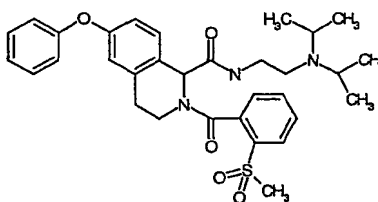
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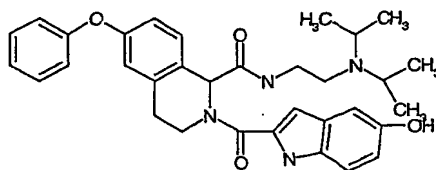
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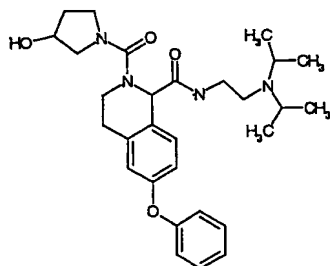
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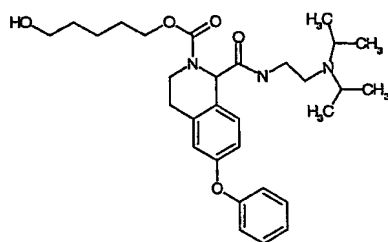
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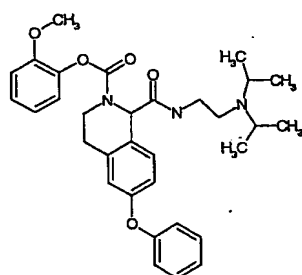
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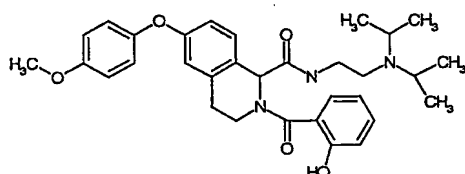
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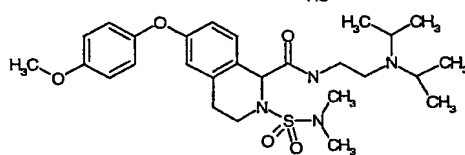
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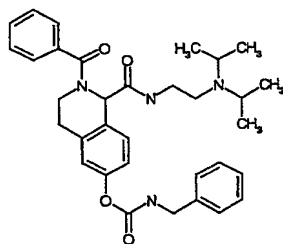
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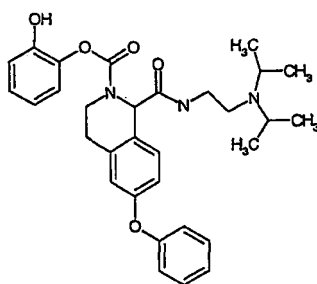
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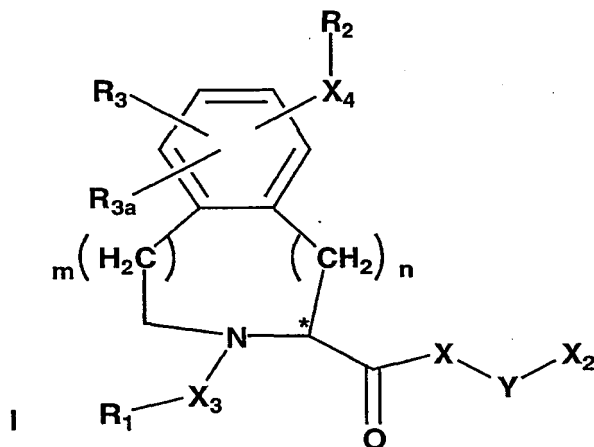


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We claim:

1. A compound which has the structure

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pharmaceutically acceptable salts, prodrug esters, and all stereoisomers thereof wherein

- 10 R_1 is alkyl, aryl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, arylalkenyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, cycloalkyl-alkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, alkylthioalkyl, aryloxyalkyl, arylalkoxyalkyl, cyclohetero-alkyl, cycloheteroalkylalkyl, heteroaryl, or heteroaryl-alkyl, and where these groups may be optionally substituted with 1 to 3 J1 groups which may be the same or different and the R_1 aryls may be further optionally substituted with 1 to 5 halogens, aryl, $-CF_3$, $-OCF_3$, 1-3 hydroxyls, 2 of which substituents where possible, may be joined by a methylene bridge;
- 15 R_2 is H, alkyl, aryl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, arylalkenyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, aryloxyalkyl, arylalkoxyalkyl, cycloheteroalkyl, cycloheteroalkylalkyl, cycloalkylalkoxy, heteroaryl, or heteroarylalkyl, and where these groups may be optionally substituted with a J1a group and the aryls may be further
- 20
- 25

optionally substituted with 1 to 5 halogens, $-\text{CF}_3$,
 $-\text{OCF}_3$, or 1-3 hydroxyls;

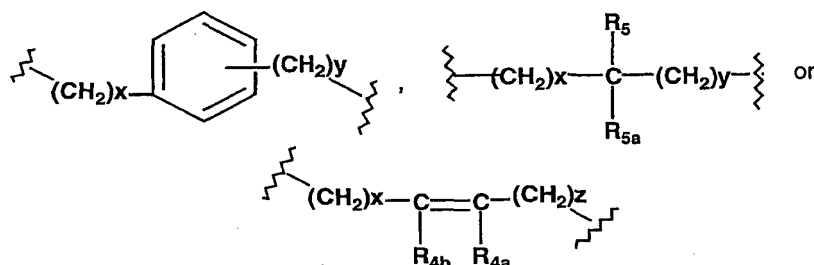
X is a bond, $-\text{O}-$, or $-\text{NR}_4-$;

R_3 and R_{3a} are the same or different and are independently
 5 selected from H, alkoxy, halogen, $-\text{CF}_3$, alkyl, or
 aryl;

R_4 , R_{4a} , R_{4b} , R_{4c} , R_{4d} , R_{4e} , R_{4f} , R_{4g} , R_{4h} , R_{4i} , R_{4j} , R_{4k} , and R_{4l} are
 the same or different and are independently selected
 from H, C_1 - C_6 alkyl, or aryl;

10 m and n are the same or different and are independently 0
 or 1;

Y is

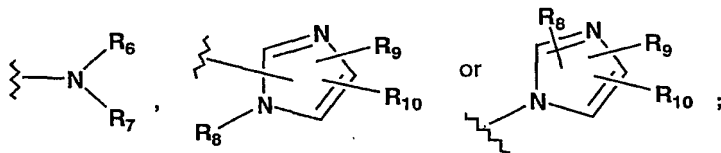


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where x and y are the same or different and are
 independently 0 to 3 and z is 1 to 3;

R_5 and R_{5a} are the same or different and are independently
 H, alkyl, alkoxy, hydroxyl, halogen, $-\text{CF}_3$, aryl,
 20 alkaryl, and cycloalkyl; or R_5 and R_{5a} can be
 independently joined to one or both of R_6 and R_7
 groups to form an alkylene bridge of 1 to 5 carbon
 atoms; or R_5 and R_{5a} can be joined together to form a
 ring of from 4-7 carbon atoms;

25 X_2 is



R_6 and R_7 are the same or different and are independently
 selected from H and alkyl, where the alkyl may be

- optionally substituted with halogen, 1 to 3 hydroxyls, 1 to 3 C₁-C₁₀alkanoyloxy, 1 to 3 C₁-C₆ alkoxy, phenyl, phenoxy, C₁-C₆alkoxycarbonyl; or R₆ and R₇ can together form -(CH₂)_tX₅(CH₂)_u- where X₅ is
- 5 -C(R_{4c})(R_{4d})-, -O- or -N(R_{4e})-, t and u are the same or different and are independently 1-3;
- R₈ is H, C₁-C₆alkyl, -CF₃, alkaryl, or aryl, and with the alkyl and aryl groups being optionally substituted with 1 to 3 hydroxyls, 1 to 3 C₁-C₁₀alkanoyloxy, 1 to
- 10 3 C₁-C₆ alkoxy, phenyl, phenoxy or C₁-C₆alkoxycarbonyl;
- R₉ and R₁₀ are the same or different and are independently selected from H, C₁-C₆alkyl, -CF₃, alkaryl, aryl, or halogen, and with the alkyl and aryl groups being
- 15 optionally substituted with 1 to 3 hydroxyls, 1 to 3 C₁-C₁₀alkanoyloxy, 1 to 3 C₁-C₆ alkoxy, phenyl, phenoxy or C₁-C₆alkoxycarbonyl;
- X₃ is a bond, -C(O)-, -C(O)O-, -C(O)N(R_{4f})-, -S(O)₂-, or -S(O)₂N(R_{4f})-;
- 20 X₄ is a bond, -O-, -OC(O)-, -N(R_{4g})-, -N(R_{4g})C(O)-, -N(R_{4g})C(O)N(R_{4h})-, -N(R_{4g})S(O)₂-, -N(R_{4g})S(O)₂N(R_{4h}), -OC(O)N(R_{4g})-, -C(O)-, -C(O)N(R_{4g})-, -S-, -S(O)₂-, or -S(O)₂N(R_{4g})-;
- J1 and J1a are the same or different and are
- 25 independently nitro, halogen, hydroxyl, -OCF₃, -CF₃, alkyl, -(CH₂)_vCN, -(CH₂)_vN(T_{1a})C(O)T₁, -(CH₂)_vN(T_{1a})C(O)OT₁, -(CH₂)_vN(T_{1a})C(O)N(T_{1b})T₁, -(CH₂)_vNT₁(T_{1a}), -(CH₂)_vN(T_{1a})SO₂T₁, -(CH₂)_vC(O)N(T_{1a})T₁, -(CH₂)_vC(O)OT₁, -(CH₂)_vOC(O)OT₁, -(CH₂)_vOC(O)T₁,
- 30 -(CH₂)_vOC(O)OT₁, -(CH₂)_vOC(O)T₁, -(CH₂)_vOC(O)N(T_{1a})T₁, -(CH₂)_vN(T_{1a})SO₂N(T_{1a})T₁, -(CH₂)_vOT₁, -(CH₂)_vSO₂T₁, -(CH₂)_vSO₂N(T_{1b})T₁, -(CH₂)_vC(O)T₁, -(CH₂)_vCH(OH)T₁, or heteroaryl as defined below, with v being 0-3;
- T₁, T_{1a} and T_{1b} are the same or different and are
- 35 independently H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, lower alkythioalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl, cycloheteroalkyl, or

cycloalkyl, each of which may be optionally substituted with halogen, hydroxyl, $-C(O)NR_{4i}R_{4j}$, $-NR_{4i}C(O)R_{4j}$, $-CN$, $-N(R_{4i})SO_2R_{11}$, $-OC(O)R_{4i}$, $-SO_2NR_{4i}R_{4j}$, $-SOR_{11}$, $-SO_2R_{11}$, alkoxy, $-COOH$, cycloheteroalkyl, or $-C(O)OR_{11}$; with the proviso that T_1 cannot be hydrogen when it is connected to sulfur as in SO_2T_1 ;

or T_1 and T_{1a} or T_1 and T_{1b} can together form $-(CH_2)_{X_{sa}}(CH_2)_s-$ where X_{sa} is $-C(R_{4k})(R_{4l})-$, $-O-$ or $-N(R_{4k})-$, where r and s are the same or different and are independently 1-3;

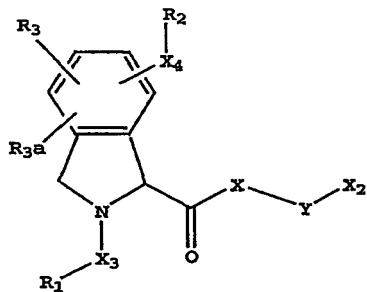
R_{11} is C_1 - C_6 alkyl or aryl;

provided

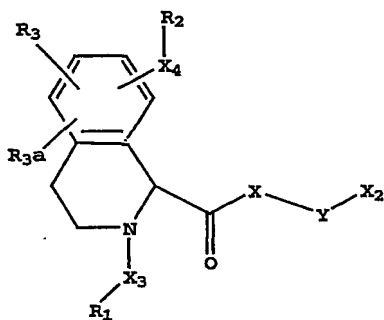
- (1) where m is 0 and n is 1, the moiety $-X_4-R_2$ is other than alkyl or alkoxy; and
- (2) where X is a bond and X_2 is amino, then m is 1.

2. The compound as defined in Claim 1 having the structure

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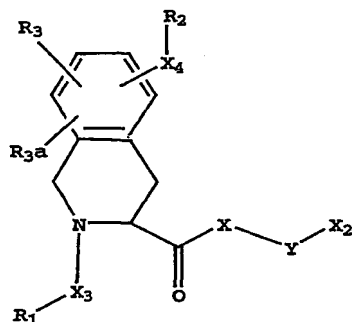


3. The compound as defined in Claim 1 having the structure



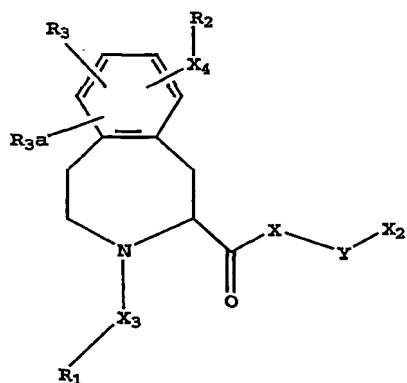
4. The compound as defined in Claim 1 having the following structure:

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5. The compound as defined in Claim 1 having the following structure:

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6. The compound as defined in Claim 1 wherein

R_1 is alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, aryloxyalkyl, heteroaryl, or heteroarylalkyl, any of which may be optionally substituted with a J1 group;

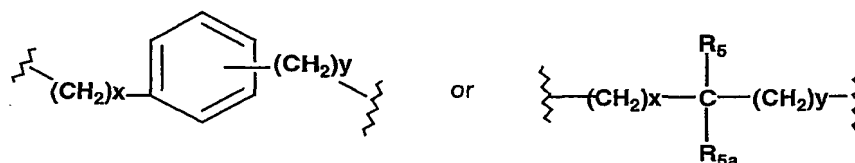
5 R_2 is alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, aryloxyalkyl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, or heteroarylalkyl, and these groups may be optionally substituted by J1a;

10 R_3 and R_{3a} are the same or different and are independently selected from H, alkoxy, halogen, or $-\text{CF}_3$;

m and n are independently 0 or 1;

X is O or $-\text{NR}_4-$;

Y is



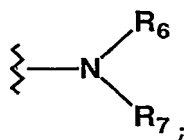
15 where x and y are independently 0 to 3;

R_4 is H or C_1-C_6 alkyl;

R_5 and R_{5a} are the same or different and are independently selected from H, alkyl, or $-\text{CF}_3$, or R_5 and R_{5a} can be independently joined to one or both of R_6 and R_7 groups to form an alkylene bridge of 1 to 5 carbon atoms;

20

X_2 is



25

R_6 and R_7 are the same or different and are independently selected from H, or alkyl, where alkyl may be substituted with halogen, 1 to 2 hydroxyls, 1 to 2 C_1-C_{10} alkanoyloxy, 1 to 2 C_1-C_6 alkoxy, phenyl, phenoxy, C_1-C_6 alkoxycarbonyl; or R_6 and R_7 can together form $-(\text{CH}_2)_t\text{X}_5(\text{CH}_2)_u-$ where X_5 is $-\text{C}(\text{R}_{4c})(\text{R}_{4d})-$

30

or -O-, t and u are the same or different and are independently 1-3;

X_3 is -C(O)-, -C(O)O-, or -S(O)₂N(R_{4f});

X_4 is a bond, -O-, -OC(O)-, or -N(R_{4g})C(O)-;

5 J1 is -(CH₂)_vCN, -(CH₂)_vN(T_{1a})C(O)T₁, -(CH₂)_vN(T_{1a})C(O)OT₁,
 -(CH₂)_vN(T_{1a})C(O)N(T_{1b})T₁, -(CH₂)_vSO₂T₁, -(CH₂)_vN(T_{1a})SO₂T₁,
 -(CH₂)_vC(O)N(T_{1a})T₁, -(CH₂)_vC(O)OT₁, -(CH₂)_vOC(O)T₁,
 -(CH₂)_vOC(O)N(T_{1a})T₁, -(CH₂)_vN(T_{1a})SO₂N(T_{1b})T₁, -(CH₂)_vOT₁,
 -(CH₂)_vSO₂N(T_{1b})T₁, -(CH₂)_vC(O)T₁, or heteroaryl, with v
 10 being 0-2;

J1a is halogen, -(CH₂)_vCN, -(CH₂)_vN(T_{1a})C(O)T₁,
 -(CH₂)_vC(O)N(T_{1a})T₁, -(CH₂)_vC(O)OT₁, -(CH₂)_vOT₁, or
 -(CH₂)_vC(O)T₁, with v being 0-2;

T₁, T_{1a} and T_{1b} are the same or different and are
 15 independently selected from H, alkyl, aryl, alkaryl,
 or cycloalkyl each optionally substituted with
 halogen, hydroxyl or alkoxy; with the proviso that T₁
 cannot be hydrogen when it is connected sulfur as in
 SO₂T₁;

20

7. The compound as defined in Claim 1 wherein

R₁ is alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, cycloalkyl, or
 cycloalkylalkyl and where these groups may be
 optionally substituted with a J1 group;

25 R₂ is alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, or cycloalkyl, and these
 groups may be optionally substituted by J1a;

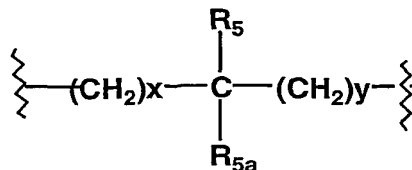
X is -NH or -NCH₃;

R₃ and R_{3a} are each H;

m is 1;

30 n is 0;

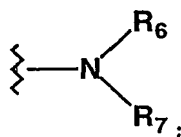
Y is



where x and y are independently 0 or 1, with the
 proviso that both cannot be 0;

R_5 and R_{5a} are the same or different and are independently selected from H, alkyl, or $-\text{CF}_3$; or R_5 and R_{5a} can be independently joined to one or both of R_6 and R_7 groups to form an alkylene bridge of 1 to 5 carbon atoms;

X_2 is



R_6 and R_7 are the same or different and are independently selected from H or alkyl, where alkyl may be optionally substituted with halogen, or 1 to 2 hydroxyls;

X_3 is $-\text{C}(\text{O})-$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{O}-$, or $-\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{N}(\text{R}_{4f})-$;

X_4 is $-\text{O}-$, or $-\text{OC}(\text{O})-$;

J1 is $-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{CN}$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{N}(\text{T}_{1a})\text{C}(\text{O})\text{T}_1$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{N}(\text{T}_{1a})\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OT}_1$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{N}(\text{T}_{1a})\text{C}(\text{O})\text{N}(\text{T}_{1b})\text{T}_1$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{SO}_2\text{T}_1$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{N}(\text{T}_{1a})\text{SO}_2\text{T}_1$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{C}(\text{O})\text{N}(\text{T}_{1a})\text{T}_1$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OT}_1$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{T}_1$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{N}(\text{T}_{1a})\text{T}_1$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{N}(\text{T}_{1a})\text{SO}_2\text{N}(\text{T}_{1b})\text{T}_1$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{OT}_1$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{SO}_2\text{N}(\text{T}_{1a})\text{T}_1$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{C}(\text{O})\text{T}_1$, or heteroaryl as defined below, with v being 0-2;

J1a is halogen, $-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{CN}$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{N}(\text{T}_{1a})\text{C}(\text{O})\text{T}_1$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{C}(\text{O})\text{N}(\text{T}_{1a})\text{T}_1$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OT}_1$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{OT}_1$, or $-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{C}(\text{O})\text{T}_1$, with v being 0-2;

T_1 , T_{1a} and T_{1b} are the same or different and are independently selected from H, alkyl, aryl, or alkaryl, optionally substituted with halogen, hydroxyl or alkoxy; with the proviso that T_1 cannot be hydrogen when it is connected to sulfur as in SO_2T_1 ;

8. The compound as defined in Claim 1 wherein R_1 is alkyl, aryl, arylakyl, cycloalkyl, heteroaryl or heteroarylalkyl and where these groups may be optionally substituted with a J1 group;

R_2 is aryl, arylalkyl, or cycloalkyl, where these groups may be optionally substituted with one or more J1a;

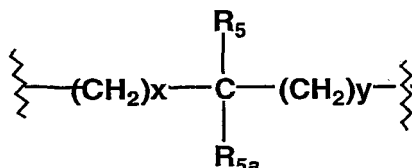
X is $-N(R_4)-$ where R_4 is H or alkyl;

R_3 and R_{3a} are each H;

5 m is 1;

n is 0;

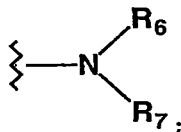
Y is



where x and y are independently 0 or 1;

10 R_5 and R_{5a} are the same or different and are independently selected from H, alkyl, or $-\text{CF}_3$;

X_2 is



15

R_6 and R_7 are the same or different and are independently selected from H or alkyl, where alkyl may be optionally substituted with halogen, or 1 to 2 hydroxyls;

20 X_3 is $-\text{C}(\text{O})-$, $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{O}-$, $-\text{S}(\text{O})_2-$ or $-\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{N}(\text{R}_{4f})-$;

X_4 is $-\text{O}-$, or $-\text{OC}(\text{O})-$;

J1 is alkyl, $-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{CN}$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{N}(\text{T}_{1a})\text{C}(\text{O})\text{T}_1$,

$-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{N}(\text{T}_{1a})\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OT}_1$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{N}(\text{T}_{1a})\text{C}(\text{O})\text{N}(\text{T}_{1b})\text{T}_1$,

$-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{SO}_2\text{T}_1$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{N}(\text{T}_{1a})\text{SO}_2\text{T}_1$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{C}(\text{O})\text{N}(\text{T}_{1a})\text{T}_1$,

25 $-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OT}_1$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{T}_1$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{N}(\text{T}_{1a})\text{T}_1$,

$-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{N}(\text{T}_{1a})\text{SO}_2\text{N}(\text{T}_{1b})\text{T}_1$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{OT}_1$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{SO}_2\text{N}(\text{T}_{1a})\text{T}_1$,

$-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{C}(\text{O})\text{T}_1$, or heteroaryl as defined below, with v being 0-2;

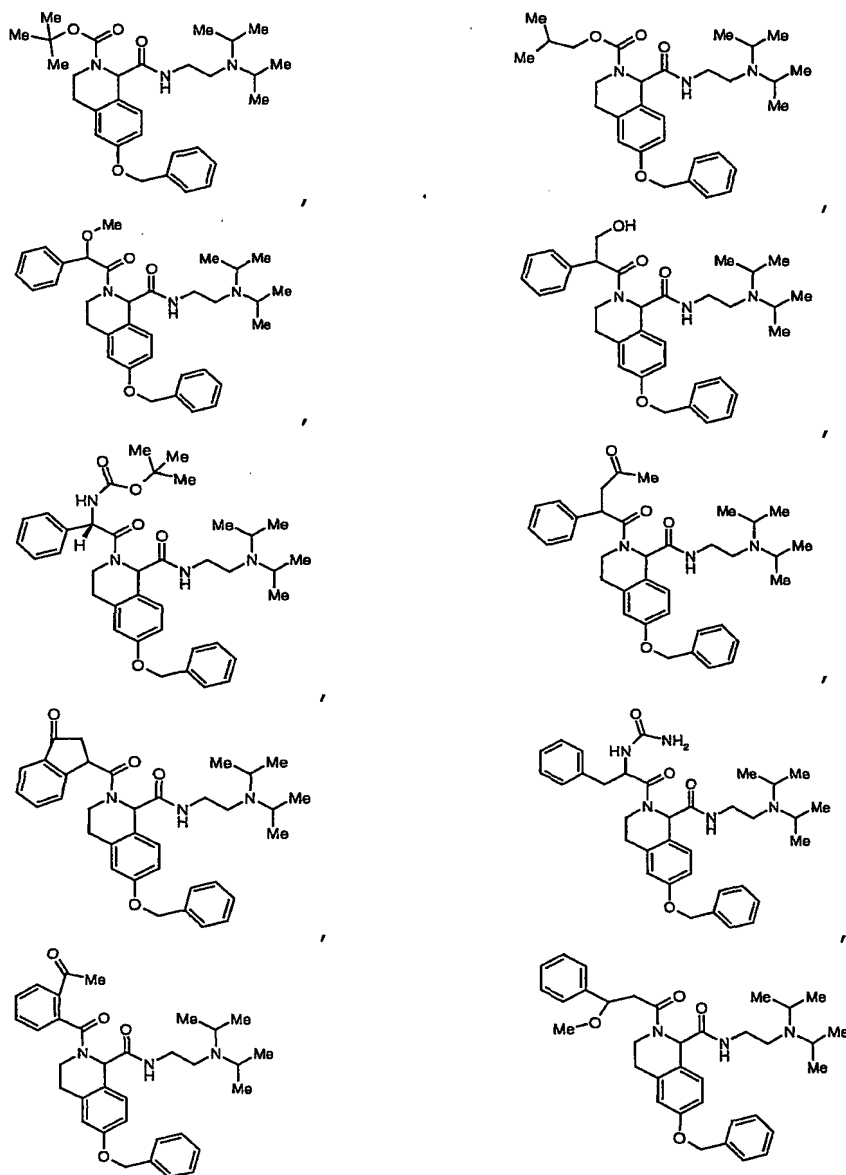
J1a is halogen, $-\text{CF}_3$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{CN}$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{N}(\text{T}_{1a})\text{C}(\text{O})\text{T}_1$,

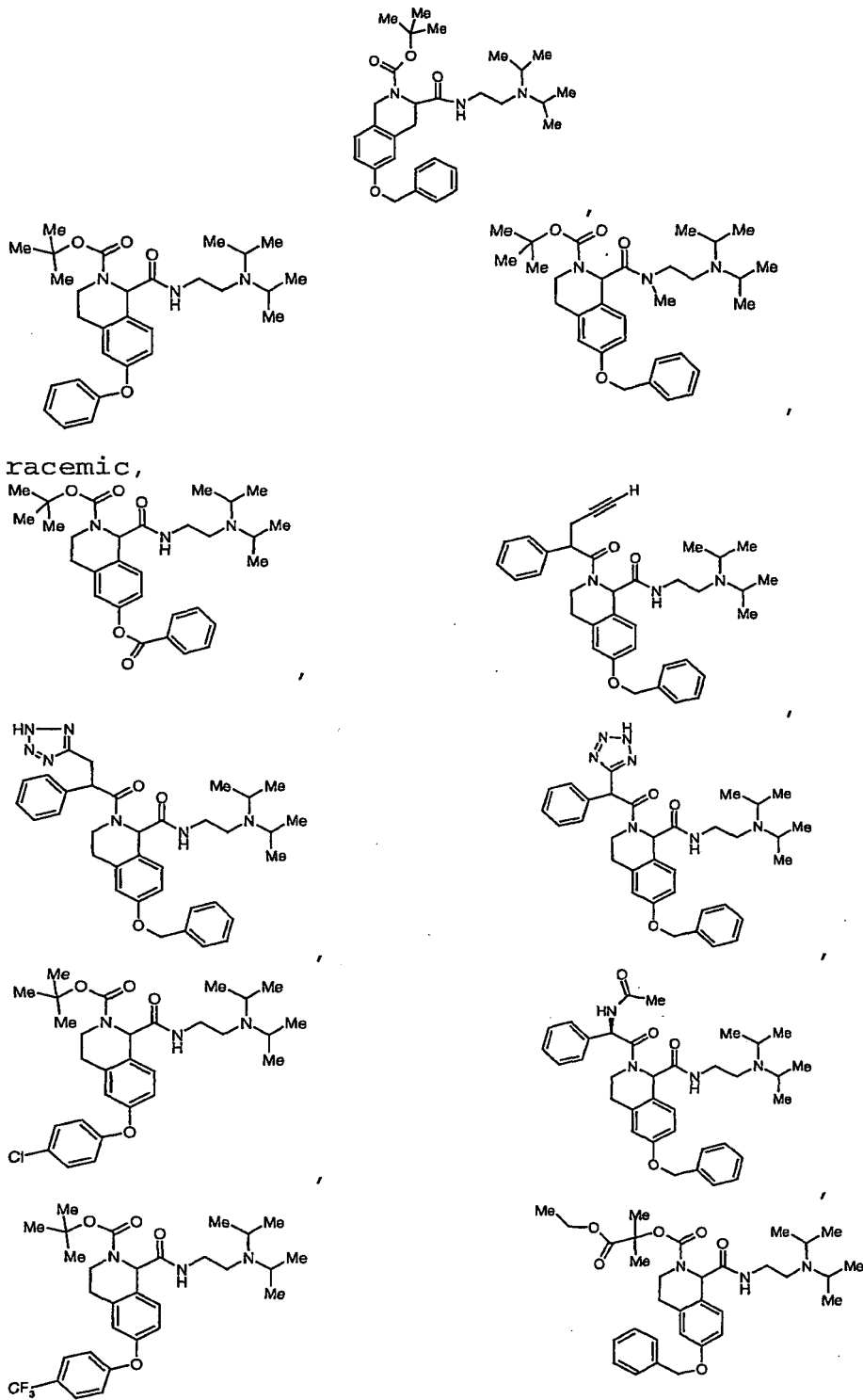
30 $-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{C}(\text{O})\text{N}(\text{T}_{1a})\text{T}_1$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OT}_1$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{OT}_1$, or

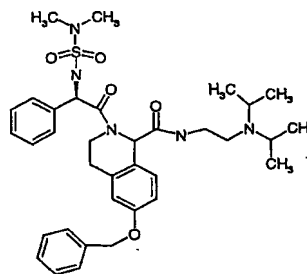
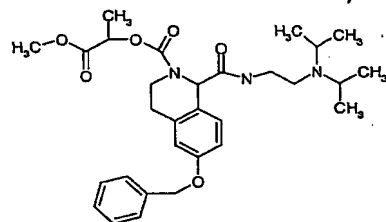
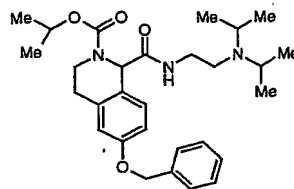
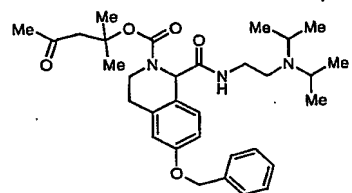
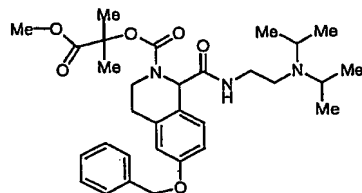
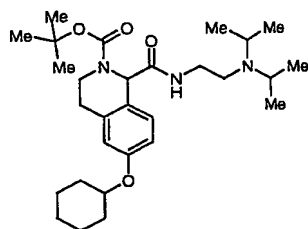
$-(\text{CH}_2)_v\text{C}(\text{O})\text{T}_1$, with v being 0-2;

T_1 , T_{1a} and T_{1b} are the same or different and are independently selected from H, alkyl, aryl, or alkaryl, optionally substituted with halogen, hydroxyl or alkoxy; with the proviso that T_1 cannot be hydrogen when it is connected to sulfur as in SO_2T_1 ;

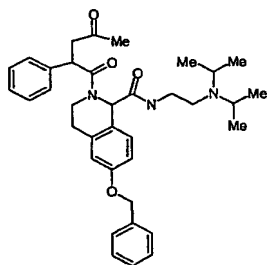
9. A compound as defined in Claim 1 having the structure



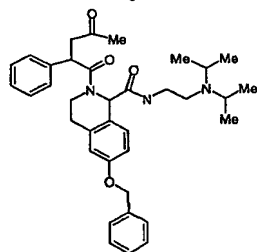




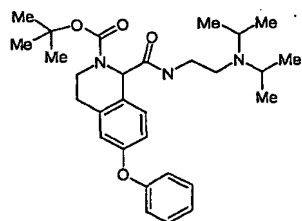
Diastereomer
A

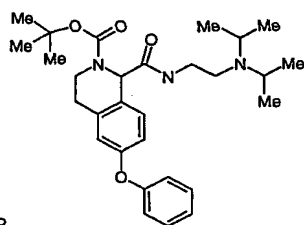


Diastereomer
A

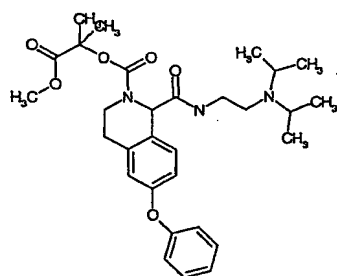
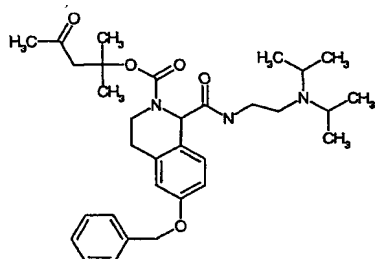
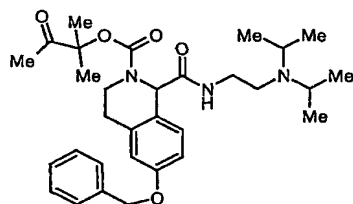
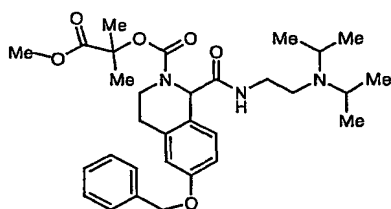


Isomer A

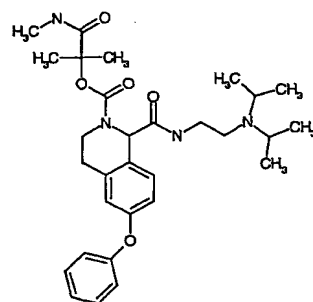
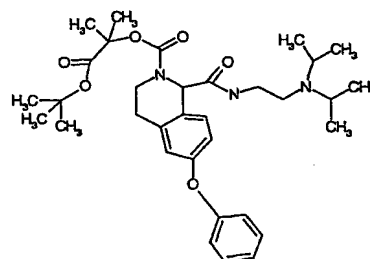


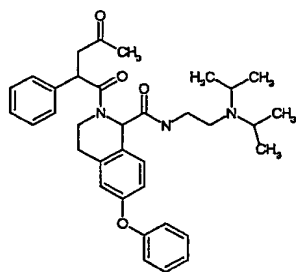
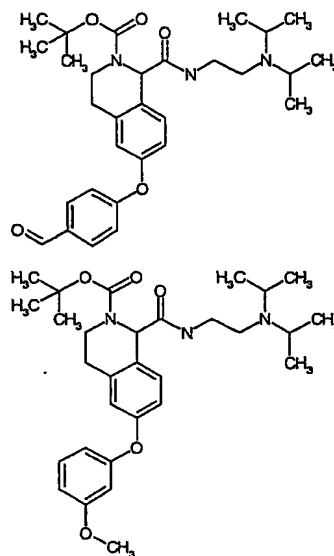
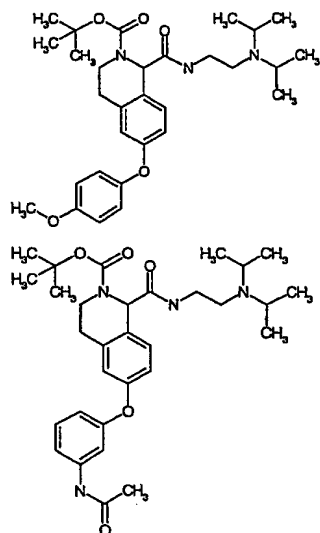


Isomer B

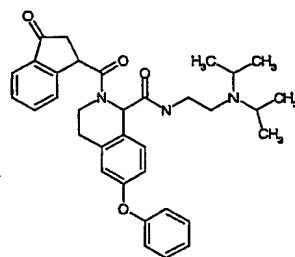


Isomer A,

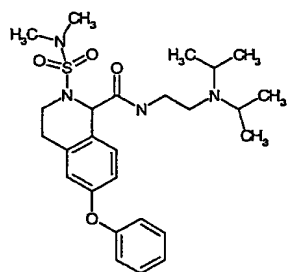




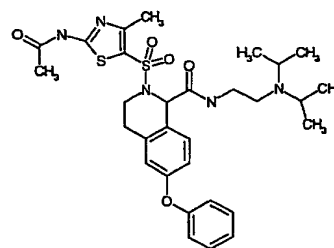
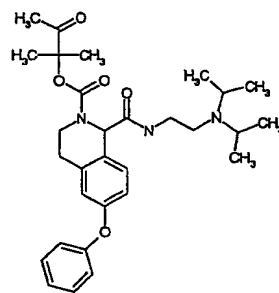
Diastereomer A,

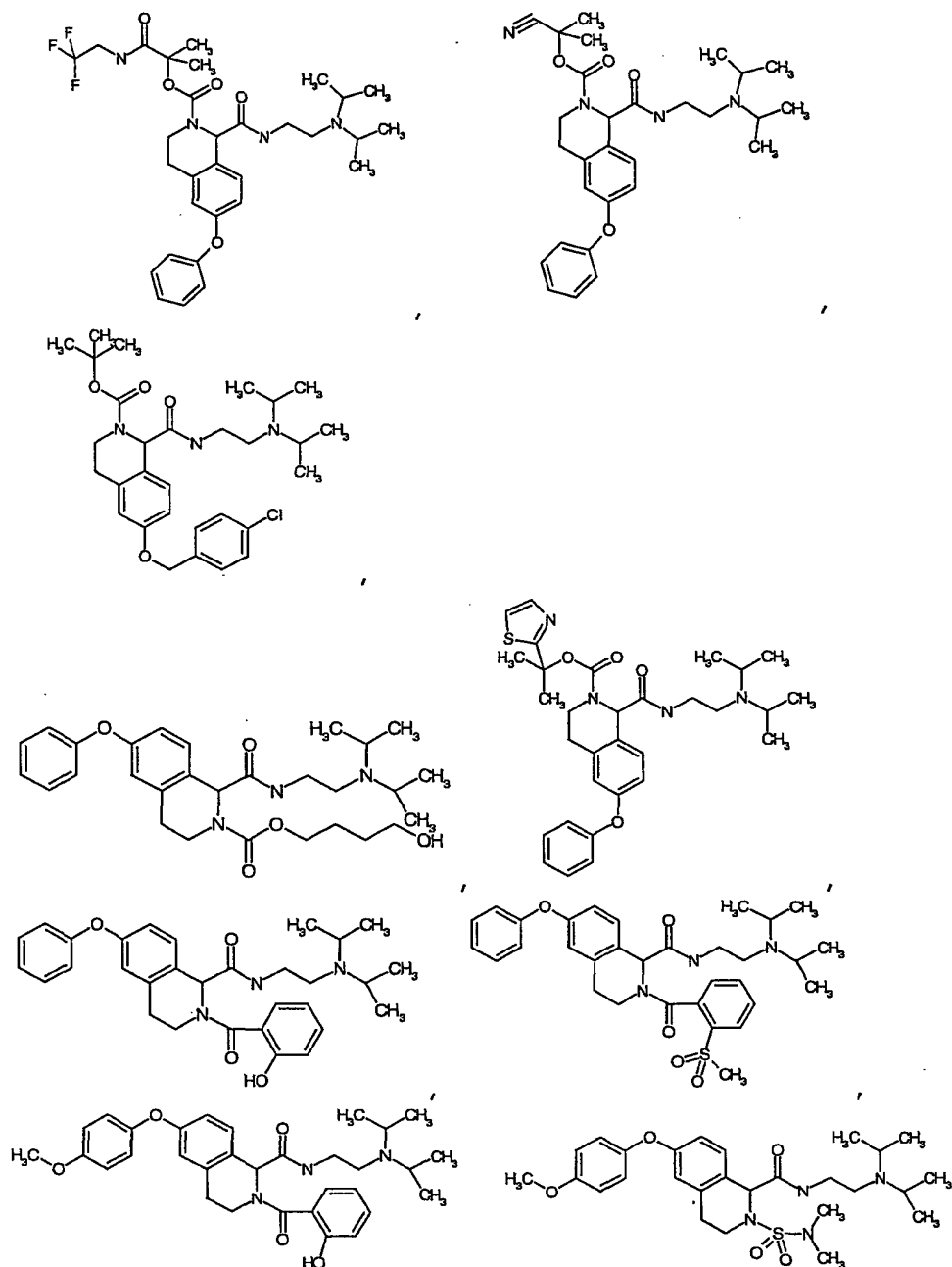


Diastereomer A,

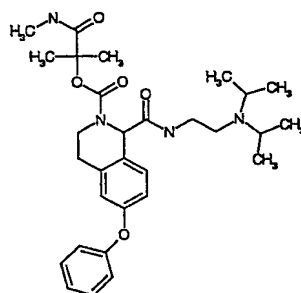
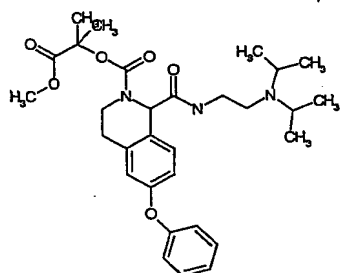
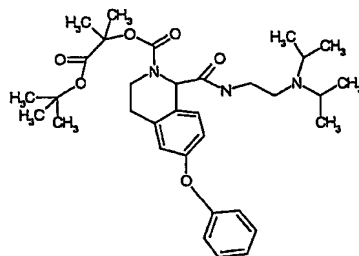
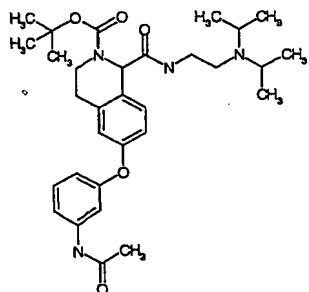


Isomer A,

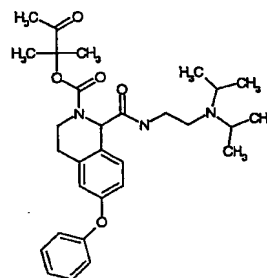
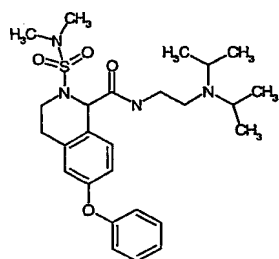
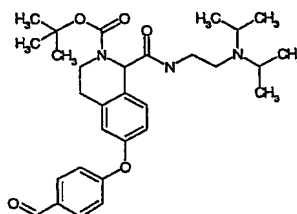
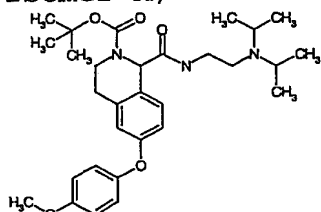




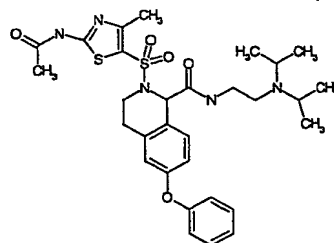
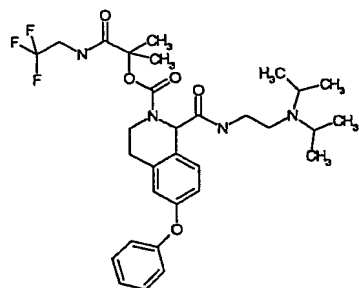
- 5 10. The compound as defined in Claim 8 having the structure

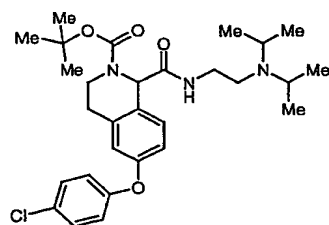
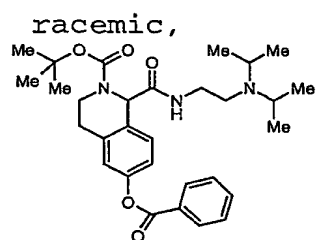
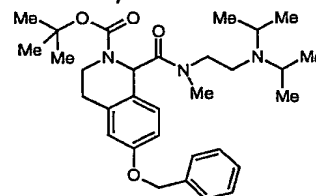
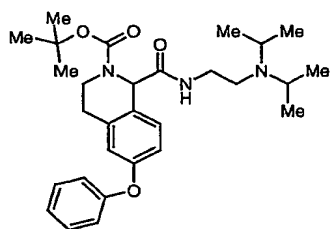
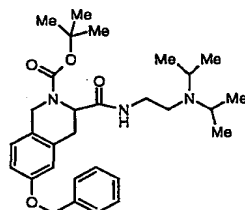
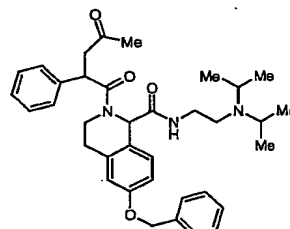
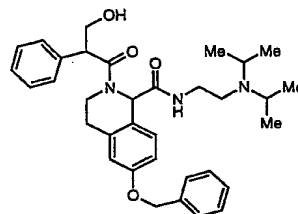
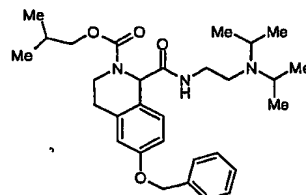
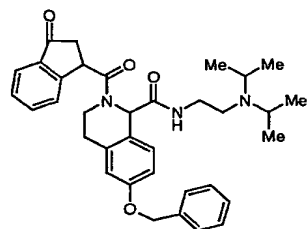
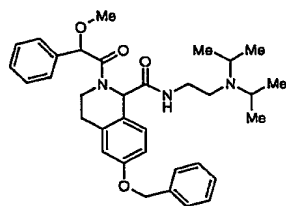
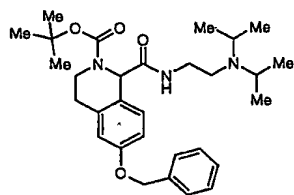


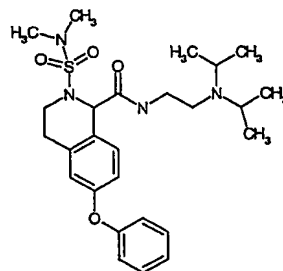
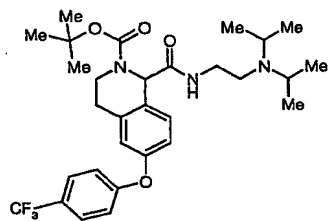
Isomer A,



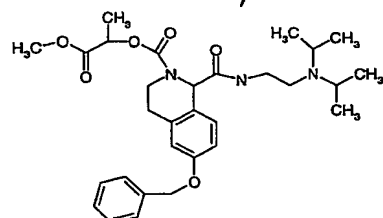
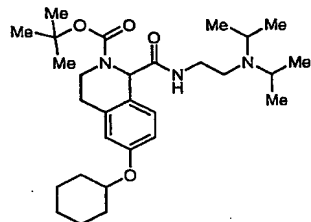
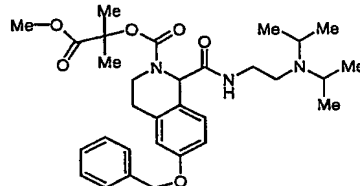
Isomer A,



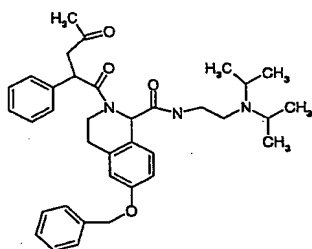




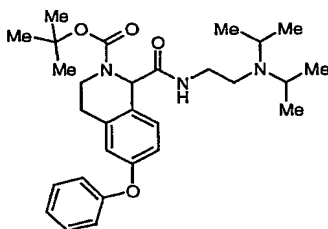
Isomer A,



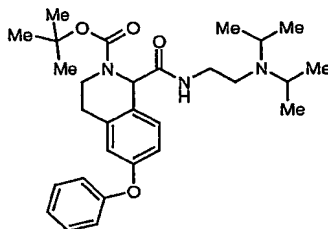
Isomer A

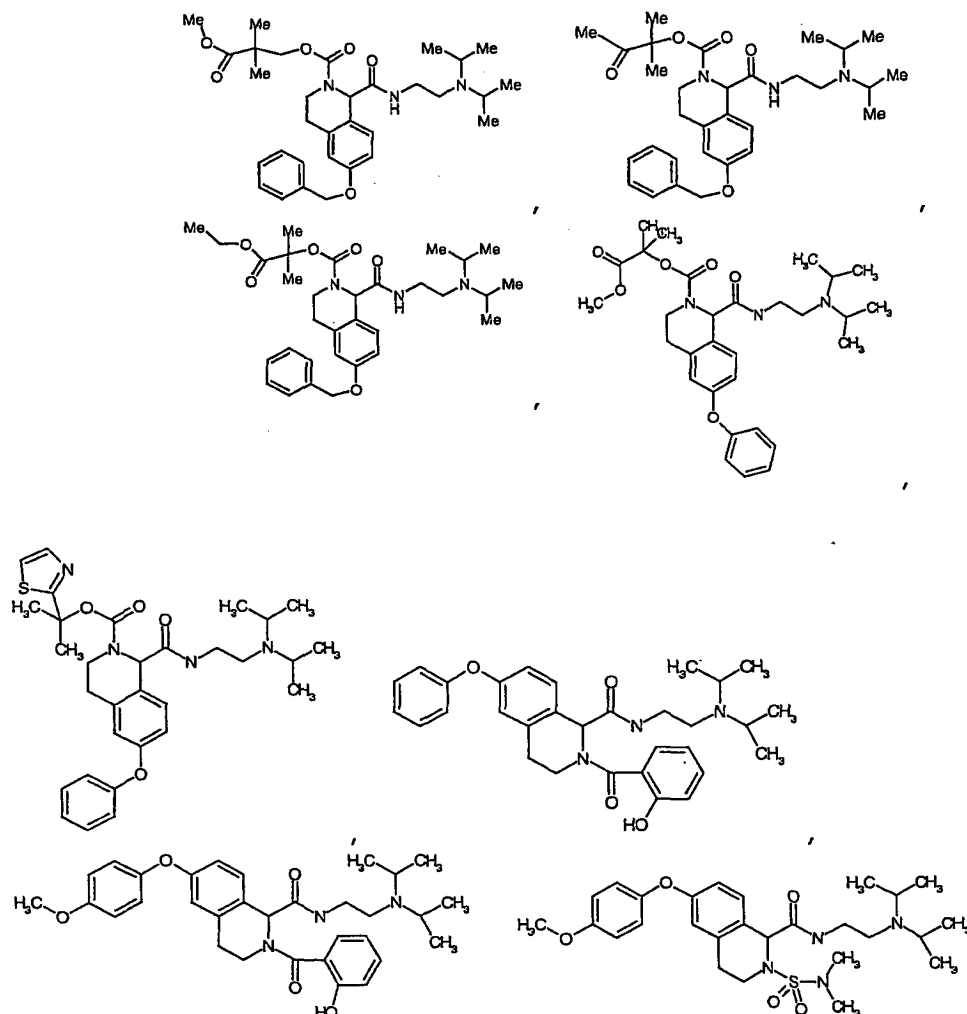


Isomer A



Isomer B





- 5 11. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound as defined in Claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier therefor.
- 10 12. A pharmaceutical composition of claim 11 further comprising at least one additional therapeutic agent selected from parathyroid hormone, bisphosphonates, estrogen, testosterone, selective estrogen receptor modulators, selective androgen receptor modulators, progestin receptor agonists, anti-diabetic agents, anti-
- 15 hypertensive agents, anti-inflammatory agents, anti-osteoporosis agents, anti-obesity agents, cardiac

glycosides, cholesterol lowering agents, or thyroid mimetics.

- 5 13. A method for increasing levels of endogenous growth hormone, which comprises administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as defined in Claim 1 to a patient in need thereof.
- 10 14. A method for treating obesity which comprises administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as defined in Claim 1 to a patient in need thereof.
- 15 15. A method for treating osteoporosis which comprises administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as defined in Claim 1 to a patient in need thereof.
- 20 16. A method for treating renal disease which comprises administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as defined in Claim 1 to a patient in need thereof.
- 25 17. A method for treating congestive heart failure, cardiac myopathy or cardiac dysfunction associated with valvular disease which comprises administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as defined in Claim 1 to a patient in need thereof.
- 30 18. A method for treating cachexia which comprises administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as defined in Claim 1 to a patient in need thereof.
- 35 19. A method for treating HIV wasting syndrome, muscular atrophy, lipodistrophy, long term critical illness,

- sarcopenia, stimulating wound healing and/or the immune system, increasing muscle mass and/or strength, maintaining muscle strength and function in the elderly, or treating frailty or ARFD in the elderly which
- 5 comprises administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as defined in Claim 1 to a patient in need thereof.
20. A method for treating anorexia which comprises
- 10 administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as defined in Claim 1 to a patient in need thereof.
21. A method for treating sleep disorders which comprises
- 15 administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as defined in Claim 1 to a patient in need thereof.
22. A method for treating depression which comprises
- 20 administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as defined in Claim 1 to a patient in need thereof.
23. A method for improving cognitive function which
- 25 comprises administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as defined in Claim 1 to a patient in need thereof.
24. A method for improving the immune response to
- 30 vaccination which comprises administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as defined in Claim 1 to a patient in need thereof.
25. A method for accelerating the recovery of hip
- 35 fracture which comprises administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as defined in Claim 1 to a patient in need thereof.

26. A method for treating Syndrome X, which comprises administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as defined in Claim 1 to a patient in need thereof.

27. A method for treating diabetes and/or increasing lean body mass, which comprises administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as defined in Claim 1 to a patient in need thereof.

28. A pharmaceutical composition of claim 11 further comprising at least one nutritional supplement.

15

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 01/14709

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 C07D217/26 C07D209/44 C07D223/16 C07K5/06 C07D417/12
 A61K31/472 A61P3/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 C07D C07K A61K A61P

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ, CHEM ABS Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 00 24398 A (BRISTOL MYERS SQUIBB CO) 4 May 2000 (2000-05-04) claims	1-28
A	WO 00 10975 A (TOKUNAGA TERUHISA ;HUME W EWAN (JP); KUMAGAI KAZUO (JP); UEKI YASU) 2 March 2000 (2000-03-02) cited in the application claims	1-28
A	WO 95 13069 A (MORRIELLO GREGORI J ;PATCHETT ARTHUR A (US); CHEN MENG H (US); YAN) 18 May 1995 (1995-05-18) claims & US 5 622 973 A 22 April 1997 (1997-04-22) cited in the application	1-28

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Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
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- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
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- *T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
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- *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- *Z* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

30 August 2001

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 01/14709

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
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P,A	WO 00 54729 A (SQUIBB BRISTOL MYERS CO) 21 September 2000 (2000-09-21) claims -----	1-28
P,A	WO 01 13917 A (SQUIBB BRISTOL MYERS CO) 1 March 2001 (2001-03-01) claims -----	1-28

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